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CONGRESS WARNED OF BLOW TO CUBA IN RAW SUGAR DUTY

Ways and Means Committee
Informed That the Proposed
Import Would Mean Serious
Results to Island Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While the Administration, the Republican leadership of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives are foundering along in a policy of drift and indecision with regard to the feasibility of early enactment of the formidable tariff schedule recently passed by the House, foreign nations are preparing, it is said, to launch their protest at the economic wall which the United States proposes to set up against importations.

The first protest of a vigorous character was made on behalf of Cuba in the form of a letter submitted to the Ways and Means Committee of the House urging that the proposed import of 3 cents a pound on raw sugar would lead to "political and financial bankruptcy" to the island Republic.

The letter of protest was written by E. S. Rubens of New York, formerly counsel of Cuban patriots. Apart from the effect that it would have on Cuba the letter intimated that the proposed import might have unfortunate effects on the United States relations with all South and Central America. South American countries are viewing the situation with alarm and occasional hints from Canadian authorities indicate that a feeling of apprehension is present on the northern border of the United States.

Possible Effects Summarized
Mr. Rubens summarized the effects that the proposed tariff on sugar might produce as follows:

"1. Cuba will not be able to pay her American creditors; the vast sum she now owes.

"2. A limitation of her earning power, as she is practically dependent on her sugar exports for her government income. This fiscal system was established for Cuba by the United States during American intervention. A falling off of revenue will result.

"3. Under such conditions the United States would have to intervene in Cuba or annex the island.

"4. If it intervened it would have to assume the problem of the readjustment of the economic conditions in Cuba, which could only be done by fostering her sugar industry.

"5. If the United States annexed Cuba, because of distress brought about by American tariff action, the result would naturally be the free entry of Cuban sugars into the United States, and the condition of the American producers who thoughtlessly demanded this increase of duty to two cents per pound, would be the very reverse of what they are now seeking.

South American Judgment
"And if, ignoring the peculiar conditions which have arisen in Cuba, inspired, I repeat, by the American Government's request for greater sugar production, and if, by deliberate hostility to her main support, Cuba should be reduced to a state of control or ownership by the United States, whatever may be the historical judgment of the future, certain it is that the rest of the Latin-American world, which has been unjustifiably alarmed by propaganda in the struggle for their trade, as to the imperialistic tendencies of the United States on the western continent, these nations, fully understanding the conditions, might perhaps consider the proposed tariff as a means to an end—the end of the independent Republic of Cuba."

The writer of the letter to the Ways and Means Committee pointed out that Cuban interests are already indebted to American interests to the tune of \$250,000,000 and that tariff discrimination would make it more difficult to meet these obligations. The protest was sent to the house on the eve of the arrival in Washington of a Cuban commercial mission which has come here for the purpose of arranging for a loan and also to discuss with congressional leaders and with the Department of State the proposed sugar tariff and the possibility of a higher preferential rate on sugar in case the proposed sugar tariff is made effective. The mission is headed by Sebastian Gelibert, the Cuban secretary of finance. It will be received by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, this morning, and it is the understanding that arrangements have been made for a hearing for the mission before the Senate Finance Committee.

Cuban Mission's Statement
Referring to the sugar import and the proposed loan, a statement issued on behalf of the mission said in part: "Some of these consequences of the tariff are said to be: impossibility of Cuba to pay her American creditors; vast curtailment of the \$500,000,000 trade of the United States with Cuba through inability of Cuba to purchase; possible bankruptcy."

"The question of a loan by the United States to Cuba is also scheduled for

CONSIDERATION, IN ORDER THAT THE FINANCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE ISLAND MAY BE RAPIDLY IMPROVED. THE MISSION IS REPORTED TO BE PREPARED TO DEMON- STRATE TO OUR GOVERNMENT CUBA'S CAPACITY TO REPAY ANY LOAN SHE MAY REQUIRE.

"The mission comes to Washington relying on the friendship of the people of the United States toward Cuba to hear Cuba's case and treat with her sympathetically. The mission is regarded as one of the most important ever sent to the United States by Cuba, emphasizing the extent the proposed sugar tariff is calculated to affect the economic life of the island."

HOW JAPAN VIEWS AMERICA'S ACTION

Public Opinion Appears Undecided
as to the Washington
Conference Largely Because
Results Cannot Be Reckoned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday).—A statement summarizing the state of public opinion in Japan regarding the coming Washington conference on disarmament and Far Eastern questions has been supplied to The Christian Science Monitor by courtesy of the Japanese Embassy here. The statement, which was intended for the Embassy files, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, was issued to the press in error, and the headlines which accompanied its publication in the British press, particularly in their reference to the United States, have met with considerable disapproval in official Japanese circles.

The public in Japan, the Embassy states, seems to have been struck by the suddenness with which the President of the United States brought forward his proposal for a conference on the reduction of armaments and the settling of the Pacific problem. Nothing was said at first in disagreement with the proposals because it was generally assumed that America was deeply concerned with the question of international peace and the solution of the Pacific problem, but later on a feeling gradually became manifested that Great Britain was responsible for the real initiative lying behind the proposal.

This feeling changed the character of public discussion from questions of the conference to that of a continuing Japanese military plan to reduce her military plans to the minimum necessary for her own self-defense on condition that America frankly and promptly adopts a similar course.

Insufficient Wages
With regard to the Pacific question, the statement declares that the newspapers in Japan ask what is actually to be discussed at the conference. Japan's Chinese and Siberian policy has already been decided upon, and the Shantung and the Yap questions have already been settled under the terms of the Peace Treaty with Germany.

"Supposing," says the statement, "that America's real intention lies in a desire to force China into the adoption of open door and equal opportunities, policies and other similar restrictions, why does not America adopt such measures herself and suggest them for Australia? It is surely unreasonable, too, that Italy should be made a party to the Pacific conference to the exclusion of Holland and the South and Central American Republics."

"All these questions are regarded by the Japanese press as indicating inconsistencies on the part of America, who seems to be aiming at a lion's share of continental Asia, regardless of the fact that she persists in the Monroe Doctrine with regard to Central and South America. Public opinion on the whole is stirred by no small enthusiasm and to an almost unprecedented extent."

A Lead Looked for

"The reduction of armaments is regarded as excellent in principle, but it is considered that in practice it will meet with almost insurmountable difficulties. It is also felt that powerful countries such as Great Britain and America should frankly give a lead in the reduction of armaments."

"The public also favors a solution of the Pacific problem, but wants to know to what extent the conference will proceed to deal with it.

"In this connection it is regarded as undesirable that only problems unfavorable to Japan and favorable to America should be taken up, especially those which have already been dealt with under the Treaty of Peace with Germany, and by the League of Nations. It is also asked what is the position of the League of Nations in regard to the Pacific conference."

"On the whole," the statement concludes, "it emerged both from the press and from general discussions that at the present moment, although American earnestness and disinterestedness are generally taken for granted there is a certain current of opinion unfavorable to the American proposal, because, although theoretically it is regarded with complete approval, it is felt that a practical result cannot be reckoned upon with any degree of confidence."

AMERICAN INDIAN BUREAU ATTACKED

School Money Squandered and
Indians Kept Helpless Under
System That Enriches Agents,
Congressman Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Appealing for justice to the American Indians at the hands of Congress, M. Clyde Kelly, (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, in a recent speech in the House, denounced the attitude of the Indian Bureau toward the wards of the government, as the "embodiment of bureaucracy, a despotic, arbitrary domain which has been permitted to exist and flourish without check."

Possessed of \$1,000,000,000 in money and property, Mr. Kelly declared that the Indians have been held in a state of subjugation by the whims of a bureau which has squandered millions of the nation's money without achieving anything in the way of bringing the Indians to intelligent citizenship.

"The bureau has sought to make such use of the Indians' funds as would benefit the management of their own affairs and their own property," Mr. Kelly claimed, "for the reason that it would soon have no purpose to exist if it had done otherwise."

Army of Employees
The hearings before the Indian Affairs Committee during the recent investigation of conditions on the reservations, he said, show that the Indian Bureau has a small army of employees, special staffs and sub-bureaus that reach out into every phase of the Indians' life, bewildering to Congress as well as to the Department of the Interior.

"Little wonder that the Indian is baffled and completely confused by such a complicated system," said Mr. Kelly. "Everything is directed from Washington and complaints and suggestions run a long gantlet before finally reaching a remote and haughty administrative authority. His chances for making money are in the hands of agents and officials who thrive upon a system which depends upon his being a non-supporting, incompetent individual."

Despite the fact that many of the Indian tribes have great oil holdings and are reputed to be immensely wealthy, Mr. Kelly declared that the Indian Bureau has squandered \$3,949,000 in 1920, shows that \$3,949,000 Indians were engaged in occupations such as basket making, wood cutting, bead work and the like, that paid a starvation wage.

Insufficient Wages
"Each worker of the entire 26,949 had an average income of \$69 for the entire year, or \$5.75 a month," said Mr. Kelly.

Going further into employment conditions, the Pennsylvania representative declared that 12,224 Indians were employed by the Indian Bureau itself during the year, earning an average of \$130 a year. In addition he said there were 40,000 farmers and they cultivated an area of 890,700 acres, raising crops worth \$4,437,572. That means, he said, that each farmer had 22 acres and received about \$110 for the entire year.

Under the system of the Indian Bureau, he said there were 55,141 Indian families outside the five civilized tribes. Of these the commissioner's report shows that 44,196 live in permanent houses.

"The quality of these houses may be understood," said Mr. Kelly, "when it is known that 14,200 of them have no floors, besides that, 10,496 families live in tents and tepees. These conditions actually exist today after all our efforts and our expenditures. They are the sure result of the bureau system of government."

The salary list of the Bureau in 1920 was \$4,507,588. There is a reason in every dollar of that sum for the continuance of the present system. The Bureau depends upon the retention of these Indians in the position of helpless wards, huddled together on reservations, and therefore every effort is made to hold to the system."

Schoolhouse to 33 Children
Since the laws in 1887, Congress has appropriated \$115,000,000 for Indian education, he explained. The money has been spent, he claimed, but the children have not had the education.

"The Commissioner's report states that the Government has school buildings on the various reservations valued now at \$15,660,373," Mr. Kelly said. That means that money enough to provide a \$40,000 school building for every 200 children has been furnished by Congress. The report, however, states that the money has been spent to build 2450 schools. That means a school building for every 33 Indian children.

"The enrollment of pupils in a mission school on the Red Lake Reservation in Minnesota is evidence in point. There are 88 Indian pupils enrolled, and it takes \$125 approximately of tribal funds to maintain each child a year. There are children on the list who entered the school eight years ago and who had 60 months schooling before being enrolled there, and they are still in the third grade. Not a single child is above the sixth grade. One of the few sixth grade pupils was enrolled 10 years ago, with 66 months previous schooling."

NEWS SUMMARY

Indications are that a test of strength is coming soon in Congress on the Copper-Tincher bill, designed to put a check on future gambling in grain and foodstuffs. The farm group is lined up solidly behind this measure and the question arises of whether the Republican Party will yield to its demands.

Protest of a vigorous character has been made in behalf of Cuba to the House of Representatives committee which is dealing with tariff legislation, the contention being made that the proposed import on raw sugar would spell financial ruin to the island Republic. The letter, embodying the protest, is written by the former counsel of the Cuban patriots in New York and it intimates that the proposed tax might also have unpleasant effects on the United States' relations with all the South Central American countries.

A statement issued last night by Oscar E. Keller, Independent, member of the United States House of Representatives from Minnesota, strongly condemns the way in which the tax program of the Republican Party is drawn and declares that the proposed policy will further depopulate industry and fall to raise enough money to meet the government's needs. Mr. Keller urges the adoption of bills which he has introduced in Congress for a higher tax rate on inheritances and a tax on land values.

The Mexican Government, comforted with the passage in the State Legislature of Veracruz of a law making industrial profit-sharing with workmen to a minimum of 10 per cent compulsory, has decided on a policy of non-intervention except to confine the law to native industries, and to eliminate a retroactive clause. All previous profit-sharing attempts are said to have failed.

Senator Borah's proposal to reduce government expenses by cutting the army to 100,000 men is meeting with considerable favor in the Senate, and the prospects of its adoption are said to be exceedingly bright. If the Military Affairs Committee shows a disposition to smother his resolution, Senator Borah intends to take the measure to the floor of the Senate.

The policy of the American Indian Bureau was severely condemned recently in the United States House of Representatives by Congressman M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, who declared that the bureau had squandered \$3,949,000 in 1920, shows that \$3,949,000 Indians were engaged in occupations such as basket making, wood cutting, bead work and the like, that paid a starvation wage.

The opinion of George Harvey, United States Ambassador, to Great Britain, will, it is expected, carry much weight when the question of Upper Silesia comes up before the Supreme Council in Paris. Mr. Lloyd George has arrived at the French capital, armed with full authority to represent the British dominions. Wojciech Korfanty is at the scene of the conference but has been refused a passport for London. The real conflict will be between Aristide Briand and Mr. Lloyd George. If the former gives way, he may find himself condemned by the French Chamber. On not one general political subject, it is believed, are France and England in actual accord, but both sides realize the need of maintaining cordial relations.

Competent political observers declare that the meeting of today may mark the turning point or the end of the journey of the Anglo-French entente over the question of Upper Silesia. Near Eastern questions, it is expected, will occupy a prominent place on the agenda of the council after the Upper Silesia problem has been disposed of, the recent attitude of the Angora Government having been extremely truculent toward the Allies. The Moscow agreement has been ratified by the Kemalists. It is possible that the status of Constantinople and the Straits will be considered.

The determination of the British Prime Minister and others interested in reducing the public expenditure has resulted in the appointment of a committee of eminent business men to advise the Cabinet on the present situation. Another important event has been the passing through the Commons of the new liquor bill.

Conditions in Morocco are still causing the Spanish Government great anxiety. Anthony Maura, the Conservative leader, had an audience of the King on Saturday and the situation was discussed in detail.

With one exception, all members of Dail Eireann now serving sentences for crimes are to be released.

A statement intended for the Japanese Embassy files in London, and erroneously issued to the press, reveals the fact that Japan is willing to reduce her defensive armament to a minimum provided that America will do the same. In regard to the "open door" policy as advocated for China, Japanese public opinion asks, why should the same consideration not apply also to America and Australia? As to the Shantung and Yap questions, the Japanese point out, these were respectively settled by the Versailles Treaty. The statement also expresses surprise that Italy has been invited to take part in the conference and asks why not Holland and the South American states.

DRIVE TO CUT ARMY GAINS SUPPORTERS

Senator Borah Will Take
Proposal to Reduce Army to 100-
000 to Floor of Senate If Mil-
itary Committee Opposes Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Unless the Senate Military Affairs Committee responds favorably to the appeal to cut the army to 100,000 men in accordance with the resolution of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, proponents of the measure intend to carry their fight for reduction of the military establishment to the floor, where a battle royal awaits it.

Coming at a crucial moment when the party in power is confronted with the necessity of reducing the expenditures of the government to escape a revision of taxes upward, the Borah resolution is gaining supporters daily in both houses of Congress. Another factor in its favor is the forthcoming disarmament conference, Senator Borah having urged Congress to show its good faith in the cause of the world disarmament by reducing the strength of the American army before the delegates convene here on November 11.

Besides reducing the army to 100,000 men, efforts also will be made to lessen materially the number of officers. By reducing the present aggregate of 14,000 commissioned officers, it is argued that greater progress toward economy could be made by reducing the strength of the enlisted personnel. Regardless of whatever action the Military Affairs Committee may take on the Borah resolution, the question involved will bring about one of the hardest fights staged in the Senate this session. Senator Borah is determined that it shall be brought to a vote in one way or another. If the Military Affairs Committee refuses to report it favorably, the Idaho Senator then intends to offer it as an amendment to other measures that come along. It will be kept before the Senate continuously in one form or another.

Members who conscientiously desire to cut down the expenditures of the government in the face of threatened tax increases are rallying to the support of the Borah resolution. Prospects for its final adoption are said to be exceedingly bright. It will meet, however, with stubborn opposition from General Pershing and John W. Weeks, Secretary of War. These doubts will be supported by President Harding.

It is hoped that there is not much hope of a material reduction in naval expenditures. In view of the approaching disarmament conference, it is the belief that nothing will be done about reducing the naval establishment until the result of the international parleys are apparent. The King bill to suspend construction of the six battleships of the Indiana type, which it is estimated would save the government about \$240,000,000, is believed to be buried effectively in the committee.

Confronted by this situation, the proponents of economy are centering their efforts on the Borah resolution, believing their best chance for reducing expenses are involved with its passage. It is evident that the Administration cannot much longer sidestep the responsibility of ordering the withdrawal of the American troops from the Rhine. But unless some very definite steps are taken by the Administration for removal, efforts will be made in the Senate to expedite withdrawal of the occupation forces.

MORE DRAFT EVADERS NAMED
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Upward of 17,000 names of alleged draft evaders issued by the War Department between June 5 and July 4 were published on Saturday in the Congressional Record. The list occupied 88 printed pages.

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INDEX FOR AUGUST 8, 1921

Art: Etchings: A Lecture and a Scheme	Page 12
New England Summer Shows	12
Summer Exhibitions in Madrid	12
Redon Pictures in New York	12
Editorials: Four Billion Dollars in Taxes	Page 14
A Solution for the Railroad Problem	14
France and Disarmament	14
Minnesota, for Twopenny	14
Editorial Notes	14
General News: Paris Conference May Be Acid Test	Page 1
News Summary	1
How Japan Views America's Action	1
Drive to Cut Army Gains Supporters	1
American Indian Bureau Attacked	1
Parliament Sees Need for Economy	1
Italy's Work for Disarmament	1
Mexicans Ask for Share in Profits	1
Inquiry Asked Into Furnishing Prices	1
City Reports Made Unavailable	1
New Labor Group Asks for Reason	1
Turlock Left to Japanese Pickers	1
Party Methods of Taxation Attacked	1
"Medical" Permits Not to Be Issued	1
Teachers' Wage to Average Higher	1
Umpire Selected for Stage Dispute	1
Ultra-Protestant Platform Drawn	1
No Payment for War "Inefficiency"	1
Party Test Is Due on Farmers' Stand	Page 5
British Interest in Mesopotamia	5
Poles' Pact With Danzig's Citizens	5
Broad Significance of America's Rise	5
Women a Factor in Nations' Pact	5
Readjustment of French Finance	5
Clerical Scheme in Spain Opposed	5
Illustrations: Window Church	Page 2
Street Scene in Basrah	2
A Doll's House	2
"Rotherhitha," From a Whistler Etching	2
Sargent's Portrait of Charles H. Woodbury	2
Special Articles: Great Nature	Page 3
The Signs of the Times	3
The Children Hundred	3
Eighty Years of "Punch"	3
The Bazaars of Basrah	3
Sporting: Fourth Match of Tour Is Drawn	Page 10
Australians Enter Semi-Final	10
Parkdale Canoe Club Is Winner	10
Toronto-Scottish Club Wins in Soccer	10
Cleveland and New York Are Now Even	10
Braves Lose to St. Louis, 11 to 6	10
The Children's Page	Page 9
The Home Forum	Page 13
"Understanding Not Belief"	13
Whistler's Etching of Rotherhitha	13

GERMANY HONORS MISS JANE ADDAMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday).—German honors were accorded to Miss Jane Addams at Salsburg. Mrs. Adele Schriber, member of the Reichstag in her capacity as head of a section of the German Red Cross, presented two addresses, one signed by President Ebert, expressing the deepest gratitude to Miss Addams for her incomparable work in spreading the truth about Germany and aiding the children, and the other from representatives of the German Red Cross. The latter concluded with the words: "Jane Addams, beloved mother of Hull House of Chicago: The undersigned desire in the name of the entire German nation to thank you for the help accorded to millions of our children during the past two years, because your just and loving heart interested itself in their welfare."

SPAIN TO FORMULATE MOROCCAN POLICY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Sunday).—The situation in Morocco is still causing the Spanish Government great anxiety. Anthony Maura had an audience of the King on Saturday and the situation was discussed in detail for two hours. The general impression prevails that the present Spanish Government under Manuel Alendalazar will continue in office, but there will be a new Minister for War.

In an interview Count de Bugallal, Minister of the Interior, stated that the situation in Morocco had improved considerably and he thought that Melilla could now be held. The government had advised the King to call a conference of members of Parliament and military chiefs with a view to formulating the future civil and military policy of Spain in Morocco. This conference will shortly be summoned.

IRISH LEADERS TO BE RELEASED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday).—All the members of Dail Eireann at present interned or undergoing sentences of penal servitude or imprisonment are to be released with one exception. An official announcement has been made to this effect from Dublin Castle.

In keeping with the public undertaking given by the Prime Minister it is stated that the government would facilitate in every practicable way the steps now being taken to promote peace in Ireland and the members of Dail Eireann are to be released without condition forthwith to enable them to attend the meeting summoned for August 16. The solitary exception is J. J. McKeown who has been convicted of murder.

DOMINIONS UPHOLD STATUS OF THE CROWN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—On behalf of the members of the imperial conference just closed, Mr. Lloyd George, Prime Minister, has been asked to present a loyal address to King George. "We have been conscious throughout our deliberations," the address states, "of the unanimous conviction that the most essential of the links that bind our widely spread peoples, is the crown, and it is our determination that no changes in our status as peoples or as governments shall weaken our common allegiance to the Empire and its sovereign."

As for the experts, they have not helped Mr. Briand or any one else. They have concluded their examination and drawn up reports without arriving at any decision. They could reach no unanimity regarding the German-Polish frontier in Upper Silesia. They merely get out various solutions which have been suggested, including the idea of reserving the disputed portion of the territory to inter-allied control for a period of years.

It is doubtful whether after the first contact, the Silesian question will be pursued to a solution. There is talk of dealing with the other subjects which figure in the agenda and then returning to what is, after all, the most difficult and dangerous problem. In fact, however, there is not a single subject of general policies on which France and England are at this time really in accord.

On the Near East question they are far apart, England favoring Greece, while France openly espouses the Turkish cause. It is, nevertheless, impossible to believe that the conference will end in a rupture. Both sides realize the gravity of any menace to the entente upon which any tolerable European settlement must rest and will be prepared to make concessions and sacrifices to Anglo-French friendship.

A Momentous Meeting

Conference May Be Turning Point in Franco-British Relations
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday).—The British delegation, consisting of Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Robert Horne, Lord Curzon and experts and advisers, numbering nearly 40, left London today for Paris to attend the meeting of the Supreme Council that may well prove to be one of the most momentous meetings since the Treaty of Versailles was framed. It may either be the turning point or the end of the journey for the Anglo-French entente

PARIS CONFERENCE MAY BE ACID TEST OF THE ENTENTE

British and French Statesmen at
Supreme Council Hold Differ-
ent Views but Colonel Harvey
May Be a Deciding Factor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday).—The first to arrive for the conference of the Supreme Council which opens tomorrow, was Colonel Harvey, the American Ambassador to Britain, who was met by French and American representatives at the station. He declined to make any declaration, stating that his instructions imposed upon him the greatest discretion. The personalities of those taking part in this momentous meeting are of great importance, and apart from Mr. Lloyd George and Aristide Briand they enter the Supreme Council for the first time.

Colonel Harvey may have a decisive influence, for it will be impossible for him to remain silent when the fate of Upper Silesia, which is a world question, is at stake. The views of the British and French premiers appear irreconcilable, and therefore the possibility of a deadlock and a dissolution of the entente is to be faced.

But the attitude of Colonel Harvey will count for much. He is credited with holding the British opinion respecting Upper Silesia. This may be true only in a relative degree, but Mr. Lloyd George certainly has an advantage in bringing from London an ambassador who has had special opportunities of appreciating the British viewpoint. Perhaps had Myron Herrick, the American Ambassador to France, been chosen for the conference, Mr. Briand would have had a similar advantage.

Approval of the Dominions

Not only is Mr. Briand faced with two Anglo-Saxons coming from the same capital, but Mr. Lloyd George comes tonight with full authority to represent the British dominions. He is understood to have his Upper Silesian policy approved by the dominion ministers. Obviously, then, the British Premier is well armed. One fact demonstrated vividly the difference of the French and British attitude. Wojciech Korfanty, the Polish leader, is at Paris but the British authorities have refused him a passport for London.

Mr. Bonomi, the Italian Premier, is in these gatherings an unknown figure. Indeed there is some indecision about the Italian policy, but that there is a new rapprochement with England is not in doubt, and the general view concerning Upper Silesia, which resembles the British views, are understood not to have changed. Mr. Bonomi is accompanied by Marquis Della Torretta, who is extremely prudent in all his statements.

The real conflict will, of course, be between Mr. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George. The difficulty of Mr. Briand is that, if he gives way, he may find himself condemned by the Chamber. Philip Millet says: "On the Silesian question, which has assumed a sort of symbolic significance, it is to be feared that if the government passes by a single inch the limit of what appears to the French to be justice a great wave will sweep it away."

Experts Not United

As for the experts, they have not helped Mr. Briand or any one else. They have concluded their examination and drawn up reports without arriving at any decision. They could reach no unanimity regarding the German-Polish frontier in Upper Silesia. They merely get out various solutions which have been suggested, including the idea of reserving the disputed portion of the territory to inter-allied control for a period of years.

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over the question of Upper Silesia, according to competent political observers.

The Council will be reconstituted by the presence of Colonel Harver, the American Ambassador, who left on Saturday to carry out the policy embodied in President Harding's acceptance of the Council's invitation.

Kemalists Truculent
The personnel of the British party indicates the strong possibility of Near Eastern questions occupying a prominent place on the agenda after the Silesian questions have been disposed of. Lord Curzon will be assisted by the presence of experts from the Eastern department of the Foreign Office.

During the last few days the situation in Asia Minor has been complicated by the attitude of the Ankara Government which has been equally truculent toward both Greek Britain and France, despite the heavy Turkish defeat which has completely changed the aspect of affairs since the last allied offer made to Athens and Ankara. Bekir Samy Bey has again proved his worth in diplomatic negotiations by concluding an agreement with the French Government in Paris, but he has now been repudiated along with his agreement by the Ankara Government.

On the other hand, the Moscow-Ankara agreement under which the Bolsheviks are granted concessions unfavorable to the interests of England and France has been ratified by the Kemalists, while the British subjects, who were to have been released in exchange for the Armenian prisoners repatriated from Malta, are still in captivity and are reported to be undergoing great hardships at the hands of the Turks.

Belgians May Be Present
General Townshend, who was intending to proceed to the Near East to use his good offices in the promotion of peace, has abandoned his intended visit owing to the disapproval of the British Government which sees no useful purpose in the project at this moment.

There is no doubt in British official circles that, despite the hammering their troops have received at the hands of the Greeks, the Ankara Turks are not yet ready to seek mediation at the hands of the Supreme Council, and of course the military successes of the Greeks do not tend to make them seek interference on the eve of their reported final attack on Ankara. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the status of Constantinople and the Straits will be considered at Paris.

There is little doubt that the Belgian delegates will take part in the deliberations of the Paris conference. The agenda is still in process of completion, but it has been definitely settled that other problems apart from Upper Silesia will be dealt with. Mr. Jaspars, the Belgian Foreign Minister, has had a lengthy interview with Lord Curzon this week at the Foreign Office and has returned to Brussels to report to his government.

The Belgians are not particularly concerned with the Silesian question, but it is understood their main interest is in the continued application of the sanctions, and the conduct of the trial of war criminals, both matters on which important decisions are expected to be reached by the Supreme Council. It is also understood that the Belgian Government is particularly interested in the Russian situation and is anxious that its delegates to the conference should press the Allies to do something to alleviate economic conditions in Soviet territory.

MEAT PACKERS HOLD THREE-DAY CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Practical consideration of subjects extremely important to the producer, the packer and the public is declared to be the chief feature of the program for the sixteenth annual convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers, the trade, research and propaganda association of what is said to be the largest industry in the United States, which will hold sessions here for three days this week, beginning today.

Effect of federal regulation on the packing industry, the packers' viewpoint, is to be explained in detail.

"Some Elements in Our Public Relations": "The Benefit to the Public and Trade Through Adoption of Improved Merchandising Methods"; "Helpful Hints on Packing House Operation"; "Extraneous in Delivery Service"; and "The Human Element in Industry," are some of the topics of addresses to be delivered. Thomas E. Wilson of this city, president of the institute, will preside over the general sessions.

JEWISH POGROMS IN RUSSIA REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—Dr. Krenin, who is chairman of the Jewish unions in Russia, now in Berlin, declares that massacres of Jews are still continuing. In the last two years over 250,000 Jews, men, women and children, are said to have been brutally slaughtered and if nothing is done, he declares, that in a year the whole Jewish population will be destroyed. Dr. Krenin says the government opposes pogroms, but is powerless to prevent them in the country where it is especially impossible to control the outrages which are mostly perpetrated by remnants of the Denikin and other armies. These bandits in troops of some 1500, terrorize villages and small towns in the Ukraine and elsewhere, killing inhabitants and looting everything. Dr. Krenin is disheartened to find such indifference here. From Berlin he hopes to go to London, Paris, and New York.

ITALY'S WORK FOR DISARMAMENT

Senator Tittoni Praises Plan of Mr. Harding in Speech at Williamstown, and Asks All Nations to Join the League

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—Reiterating with specific application to the disarmament conference called by President Harding, a previous declaration that it would be "a great crime against humanity not to cooperate sincerely with those initiatives which may lead to a reduction in the armaments of the great powers," Tommaso Tittoni, President of the Italian Senate, delivered here on Saturday night, his second lecture before the Institute of Politics.

Although disclaiming any intention to meddle in American internal affairs and therefore refusing to discuss at all the American attitude on the League, Senator Tittoni expressed it as his firm conviction that world liberty and justice can be more easily achieved by "the transformation of the present League of Nations on the basis of the principles enunciated by Italy than by the creation of a new League on the abandoned ruins of the old."

Isolation Opposed

He spoke in part as follows:

"Before entering upon the brief study of the contribution by Italy to international law which forms the subject of my lecture this evening, allow me to note the felicitous coincidence of thought which, judging from what has been said by my eminent colleagues, prevails in this most interesting and important gathering.

"Thus at a time when nearly all the nations seem to have been seized by an economic madness which prompts them to surround themselves by economic barriers, increasingly insurmountable, it is most gratifying to me to hear Professor Vialatte declare so emphatically that economic isolation is not possible for any country, and that the principle of economic interdependence will sooner or later be forced upon all the nations of the world, willing or unwilling. In the same way it is most satisfactory to hear Lord Bryce declare, as he did in last evening's lecture, that the development of trade relations is a guarantee for the maintenance of world peace and that economic war leads to military struggle and that therefore the attitude of governments toward world problems must not be influenced by the selfish greed or the private interests of groups of financiers."

He continued: "Amongst you as amongst all Americans there are certainly those in favor and those against the League of Nations as it is constituted today. Well I am convinced that whether favorable or otherwise you must all be in agreement in affirming that if a League of Nations must exist it cannot be based on principles and foundations other than those which I have put forward in the name of Italy."

League Necessary

"In consequence of these principles I believe that the existing League of Nations should be so changed as to include all the nations of the earth and to gain the solid support of the public opinion of the world. Further it is my firm conviction that this can be more easily and effectively accomplished by the transformation of the present League on the basis of the principles that I have enunciated than by the erection of a new League on the abandoned ruins of the old."

Turning to the question of disarmament the speaker said: "Mr. Harding has taken the initiative of calling a conference of the representatives of the principal powers for the purpose of coming to an agreement for the reduction of armaments. Italy has heartily adhered to your President's noble undertaking. What will be the results? They will undoubtedly be beneficial provided, however, all the participants in the conference give proof both in word and deed of that sincerity of purpose which seemed sometime to be wanting at the conference held in Paris for the conclusion of peace."

"In regard to Italy, no one can question her sincerity in this matter, as she has already for economic reasons reduced her army and navy to the smallest proportion."

DAKOTA FARMERS ASK LOWER FREIGHT RATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Mr. R. Benedict, secretary of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation, is to testify at hearing on freight rates on grain, grain products and hay before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington on August 15. He will go at the request of the South Dakota Board of Railroad Commissioners and will officially represent the State Department of Agriculture and the Farm Bureau Federation. Farmers throughout the State have furnished him specific cases in which railway freight charges have made shipments unprofitable.

Mr. Benedict has collected data from all parts of the State which will support the claim for lower rates. Among the items specifically asked to be covered by farmers in reports to him were:

Amount of "carry over" returns to grower; deterioration when not disposed of at once; production of the various counties in grain and hay; amount of live stock held in county and percentage of increase or decrease as

compared to 1920; information as to whether or not a normal average of hay will be cut, or if production will be decreased on current market conditions and higher rates; approximate number of carloads and tons of hay shipped from different railway stations in each county during a normal year, and names of principal markets to which hay is shipped.

In compiling figures relative to returns to the grower it was planned to secure amounts of sale and freight charges from representative shippers to various markets, with actual bills of lading and bills of sale as evidence.

In asking for this information from county farm bureaus and others, Mr. Benedict urged that no other local activity could be taken up by farmers at this time which would mean as much in dollars and cents as the railway freight question.

POLICY OF KANSAS INDUSTRIAL COURT

TOPEKA, Kansas—An outline of two alleged fights being waged against the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, one by Labor and one by Capital, and their apparent purposes, was prepared here on Saturday by W. L. Tugline, presiding judge of the court.

Following his statement, Judge Tugline said that the chief policy of the court was to be a line between the opposing interests which would be equitable to all.

The statement covering both cases follows in part:

"The contract which the miners' union officials were able to make with the operators with the aid of the federal government provides a wage of \$7.50 for an eight-hour day for common labor. The operators claim that the efficiency of this class of labor is now 50 per cent of what it was five years ago."

"The union officials evidently are the absolute masters in everything relating to wages, working conditions, hours of labor, methods of work, etc. The operators merely furnish the money, meet the payroll, sell the coal, fix the price, make the public stand the economic waste and pay the profit. Now this contract, which the Federal Coal Commission, expires next April, and it may be that the president of the district fears some interference on the part of the State of Kansas when the contract is to be renewed. This may account for Mr. Hewat's strenuous efforts to obstruct the industrial court and destroy the industrial law. That is one phase of the question."

"The other phase, now very prominent, is the one in which the employers of labor are litigating in the state Supreme Court the right of the industrial court to fix a wage of \$3.20 for an eight hour day in the packing industry for men and women who work on the killing and cutting floor, under conditions which can better be imagined than described."

"The people pay the price of the miners' wage and waste as well as the profit to the producers and dealer, then they buy coal and they pay the price of the packing house workers' wages when they buy the products of the packing plant."

PURCHASER OF DYE PATENTS EXAMINED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Affairs of the Chemical foundation, purchaser of the former German dye patents from the alien property custodian, came under inquiry Saturday in Senate Finance Committee tariff hearings with Joseph H. Choate, Jr., counsel for the American Dyes Institute, recalled to give details of the foundation's activities.

The foundation, he said, never had refused applications for use of the patents made by American citizens. It still controls 4393 of the 4904 patents purchased in February, 1919, he said.

Mr. Choate said he had attended every meeting of the group which conceived the foundation plan and that at no time was the project discussed from any other standpoint than to serve the best interests of the American people.

Mr. Choate told the committee he had received a "lump payment" of \$25,000 last October for legal services prior to that date as counsel for the American Dyes Institute. Other and smaller payments were referred to by Senator Smoot (R), Utah, and the attorney replied that each represented fees and expenses.

POSTAGE METER TO PRINT STAMPS

NEW YORK, New York—New York has just been introduced to the postage meter, a machine which makes every man his own stamp printer and does away with the necessity of sticking them on. The National City Bank has the first one exhibited here.

The machine, recently approved by the Post Office Department, operates similarly to the government's automatic cancelling machines. As the letters are run through it, a square about the size of a stamp is printed, in which the words "U. S. Postage—Paid 2 Cents."

The machine is equipped with a register which can be set only by post office authorities. When the register shows the user has stamped as many letters as he paid for, the machine stops and has to be taken to the post office to be re-set.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS NEEDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department has 1000 commissions for second lieutenants and only 126 applicants. The examinations for appointment are fixed for August 22 and applications must be in by August 13. The department instructed corps area commanders yesterday to do all they can to increase the number of applications.

PARLIAMENT SEES NEED FOR ECONOMY

While Committee of Eminent Business Men Is to Advise as to Possible Reductions Large Sums Are Still Being Voted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—General Smuts left for Cape Town on Friday and Mr. Lloyd George goes to Paris this week end. These movements mark the end of the empire conference which, in its later aspect, was a preparation for the Washington conference and the meeting of the Supreme Council on Monday. Mr. Lloyd George assured the House of Commons last Monday that the government had reached a satisfactory arrangement with the French Government for this meeting. Otherwise Mr. Lloyd George has hardly appeared in the House, having been in Wales for the National Welsh Festival known as Eisteddfod.

Winston Churchill's speech on naval estimates on Wednesday emphasized his position as the second most powerful statesman here. Naval speakers like Rear Admiral Suster and Rear Admiral Adair deprecated unnecessary shipbuilding and any competition whatever with the United States and Japan. Rear Admiral Suster wanted the British delegates to Washington to be able to say "We have suspended building battleships and we ask you to do the same."

"I think the United States would agree," he added. "I know France would agree and I think Italy would. Japan might not be so willing, but if we told her we were out for a square deal with the United States and would watch her interests in every way, if we pointed out certain economic pressures that could be put on Japan, I believe she too would agree."

Colonel Amery, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, in opening the debate, had argued that no one should suggest that the present program of replacing obsolete ships by four new capital ships to be completed early in 1925 contained any element of challenge or provocation.

Precautions Necessary

Lord Lee, Colonel Amery's superior, could only listen to this House of Commons debate, and although he is the first lord and Mr. Churchill is Colonial Minister, Mr. Churchill is far the more authentic voice. He spoke sixth after Lady Astor. Her constituency has an interest in shipbuilding and she accepted the government's position that four capital ships were necessary to keep Britain as a first-class naval power and hoped Mr. Lloyd George would say at Washington he was ready to take any steps toward peace, but he had to take precautions.

Mr. Churchill substantially endorsed this. His speech is received with vague mortification, as redolent of the pre-war atmosphere, but his logic is admitted and it is undeniable that he speaks for the British majority.

The financial situation demands a drastic reduction of expenditure, however, and the Cabinet is throwing on the shoulders of the business men the onus of advising them. Its chairman will be Sir Eric Geddes, who leaves the government about August 15 when the carrying of the railway's bill marks the end of his special task as Minister of Transport. His headship of the economy committee provokes cynical comment, as he has been an arch spender.

Committee Ridiculed

The House largely ridicules the establishment of this committee as a constitutional innovation, and as a help stultified in advance because it will have no power to change the Cabinet's policies, which call for big expenditure. Public opinion, however, does not mind the means taken, provided a reduction is effected, and Mr. Lloyd George is absolutely determined it shall.

The other main event of the week has been the passing through the Commons of the new liquor bill. It gives greater saloon facilities, including longer hours of opening, but does not go back to the pre-war license. Lady Astor congratulated Sir Gordon Hewat, the Attorney-General who has skillfully piloted the bill. She described the measure as a wise one to preserve some of the national gains in the war but foreboded the expectation of a larger temperance measure from the government later on.

GOVERNMENT WINS INCOME TAX CASE

NEW YORK, New York—The government has won its suit to collect income taxes on bequests of \$950,000 left by Alfred G. Vanderbilt to his brother, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Frederick L. Merriam and Henry B. Anderson.

Judge Learned Hand overruled demurrers by the three defendants which questioned whether legacies so given are exempt as bequests or are liable to income tax as compensation for personal service.

The judge's ruling said there seemed to him to be no question whatever that these legacies in part were compensations for personal services and granted judgment to the government.

TAX OFFICERS STUDY HEARST INHERITANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The question of whether William Randolph Hearst will be required to pay a 25 per cent federal inheritance tax on \$7,000,000 of land in Mexico, and on \$1,744,824 in promissory notes transferred to him by his mother, Phoebe A. Hearst, a few weeks prior to her passing away, is now being investi-

gated by the estate tax division of the Internal Revenue Service. The payment of this tax depends on whether the federal authorities determine that the transfer was made "in contemplation of death," or solely, in other words, with a view to evading the tax. J. S. Lamson, appraiser for the California State Inheritance Tax Department, has declared the transferred property to be non-taxable, saying: "Mrs. Hearst had been in the habit, during a long period, since the death of her husband, of making numerous gifts of large sums of money to her said son."

The federal law, however, is much stricter than the state law, as it lays a presumption against all transfers made within two years prior to the passing away of the one so transferring. Accordingly, the heirs are required to prove that the transfer was not made "in contemplation of death." Federal reports in these cases are confidential, but federal tax agents here admitted such an investigation is being made.

POLITICAL CRISIS STIRS ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—President Irigoyen is confronted by a sudden political crisis which seems to threaten him with the loss of the control of Congress. This crisis, which has come upon the beginning of the electoral campaign which will end in the election of a new president next March, has resulted in a congressional deadlock.

Sessions of Congress on Thursday and Friday were without a quorum, and some observers express the belief that the situation will continue indefinitely unless the President yields to his political opponents, or some compromise is reached.

The trouble grew out of a demand on the President by a majority of Congress for an explanation of his failure to apply the provisions of the Home-Land Law enacted last year. President Irigoyen replied in a sharp message that he did not recognize the right of Congress to question his motives for not carrying out the law. The reading of this message on Wednesday provoked a storm of resentment in Congress, even radical deputies, members of the President's party, joining. Loyal radicals made efforts to have the message referred to a committee, whereupon the Conservatives and Socialists left the Chamber, announcing that they would not return until an opportunity was given for immediate discussion. Eight radicals also left the Chamber, which could not proceed with business because of the lack of a quorum.

Law Hinders Sale of COOPERATIVE STOCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Kansas and Ohio securities commissions, according to an announcement by the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., the new national cooperative farmers' sales agency, have given permission for the sale of blocks of the \$100,000,000 preferred stock of the Farmers Finance Corporation which is to finance the cooperative marketing of grain on a national scale.

Right to sell the stock in Indiana has been denied by the Hoosier securities commission because of a statute prohibiting a corporation from having more than twice as much preferred as common stock. Whether this action will be accepted as final by the company will depend upon action to be taken by the executive committee at its next meeting. According to headquarters here, there are several ways in which objections raised in Indiana may be satisfied.

Officers of the Farmers Finance Corporation do not view with alarm the action of the Indiana commission. There is nothing to prevent the company from making loans in that state, as the present ruling affects only stock sales, it is pointed out.

"It would be practically humanly impossible to perfect a national plan that would not encounter obstructions in some states," said H. W. Avery, secretary of the Farmers Finance Corporation. "I cannot say now just what will be done, but I am sure the decision will not be a serious handicap in our plan to give producers financial independence."

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FORD BID REGARDED BEST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Although every industrial establishment and financial company in the United States, which it is believed might be interested in the purchase of the Muscle Shoals, Alabama, nitrate plant and dams, has been informed that bids for the project would be welcomed by the War Department, it is announced that no bid has been received which the government considers comparable to that submitted by Henry Ford.

MEXICANS ASK FOR SHARE IN PROFITS

Workmen of State of Veracruz Will Be Granted, Under New Law, Minimum Share of 10 Per Cent in Industrial Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Government of Mexico, confronted with the first widespread attempt which has been made to put industry, wages and employment under Soviet rule, has decided to compel the State of Veracruz to confine its "Bolshevizing" of industries to those owned by natives of the country, at least until such time as the experiment develops into either the success its proponents claim for it, or falls as foreign operators of industries declare it will do, in a protest they have filed with the Mexican Department of the Interior.

This is the information brought to the United States by Joaquín F. Estrada, an attorney of Veracruz and Mexico City, and a relative of Manuel Estrada, present Minister of War in the Cabinet of President Alvaro Obregón. Lic. Estrada is in San Francisco on business connected with the Nacire River irrigation and power-development project, now being financed and carried out in the State of Chihuahua by the Mexican Government.

Socialists Succeed

"The placing of the industries of the State of Veracruz under Soviet rule was accomplished by the Socialists in the state Legislature about six weeks ago," said Lic. Estrada, discussing the situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "This is the most radical attempt to 'Bolshevize' industry yet made in the New World, and the law goes so far as to make itself retroactive to February, 1917, when the Carranza forces took possession of the State. The law provides, in brief, that all industries must share their profits with the workers. If any industry refuses to make this division, the state government is authorized to seize the property and sell it at auction, dividing the proceeds among the workmen."

"A central board is created whose duty it shall be to decide the extent of participation of the workmen in each industry, but the law particularly specifies that the workmen's share shall be not less than 10 per cent, though no limit is placed on the maximum. Expenses incurred by any union or other labor organization, or by individual workmen in presenting their claim for a share in the profits of any industry, shall be paid by that industry, under penalty of being seized and sold, and the proceeds divided among the workmen."

Foreigners Protest

"Since the French, Spanish, British and American interests owning industries in the State of Veracruz have protested this law to their home governments, the attitude of the Mexican federal government toward the State's action will be of interest. It has been fully decided by President Obregón and his Cabinet, to compel the State of Veracruz to apply this law to native industries only, and to eliminate the retroactive clause in the law. A period of one year is to be given the State to demonstrate the results of the law, when, if it works out without detriment to industry, or to the owners of industries, and is shown to be of advantage to the workmen, it may be continued and broadened to apply to foreign interests as well."

"Two previous experiments in this sort of Soviet government for industries have been made in Mexico, since the Obregón Government came into power, and both proved failures. The first of these was in the State of Oaxaca, where, under the leadership of Lic. Jose F. Mexiquiera, the state government enforced an ordinance

compelling all industries to share their profits with their working people.

"The federal government allowed the Oaxaca state government to continue under the law though some of the officials were changed, as is natural with the incoming of a new central government, but the profit-sharing plan collapsed of its own weight. The workmen, after a few weeks' experience receiving a share of the profits, refused to work more than five days a week; then they reduced the number of work days to four."

"Then some of the more advanced followers of the Soviet idea, worked only three days, thinking that their 'dividends,' as the shares paid them were called, would continue. Soon, however, with this falling off in the operating force, the industries failed to pay more than expenses, there were no profits for the workmen to share, many of the industries closed down, and hundreds of workmen either left the towns and sought work elsewhere, or took advantage of the distribution of agricultural lands by the federal government and went to farming. Thus the Soviet rule collapsed, and finally was repealed."

Experiment a Failure

"The second similar experiment and failure was in Yucatan, in the matter of the handling of the tremendous crop of sisal, or henequen fibre. It finally became necessary for the federal government to send Gen. Salvador Alvarado with a large force of soldiers to the state of Yucatan to straighten out the tangled into which the henequen farmers had got themselves through their efforts to produce, sell, ship and market their product on cooperative basis. The State of Sonora also tried a similar experiment with its industries, but the state legislature was restrained by Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles."

"The federal government has made plain its point of view on this subject to the legislature and government of the State of Veracruz, and has informed the state officials flatly that it will not tolerate any attempt to impose this 'Sovietization' of industry on foreign-owned corporations at the present time. It is the belief of the Ministry of the Interior and of other departments of the federal government that the attempt to control the operations of these industries by the State gradually will prove itself a failure, without serious damage to either the corporations or the workmen, as it did in Oaxaca and Yucatan. If necessary, however, the national government is prepared to enforce justice in Veracruz, and Americans may be assured that this law will not be made applicable to their industries until it has been given a thorough trial on the native industries."

"Native operators of industries and employers of labor have not made serious protests against the law, since it is generally understood that they plan to reduce wages, until the combined wages and the 'dividends' to be paid to the workmen under the new law are merely equal to the wages being paid at the present time. Some of the employers are of the belief that the new law will speed up production, since, with wages reduced, and the matter of the 'dividends' become all-important to the workmen, the latter naturally will endeavor to produce more for the company by which they are employed. How all this will work out is a matter of speculation, of course, and an experiment which is of vital interest to all employers, workers and to students of the labor and wage situation all over the world."

MINIMUM WAGE REVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from BOSTON, Massachusetts—Owing to the changed conditions resulting from the war the minimum wage division of the Massachusetts Department of Labor proposes to revise several minimum rates established during the past seven years. The wage boards to be called into conference immediately concern the brush, laundry, retail store, muslin underwear, men's clothing and women's clothing work-

A TIMELY MESSAGE TO YOU FROM "THE MERCANTILE HEART OF NEW ENGLAND"

Our Guests When In Boston

THE EXPRESSION "strangers within our gates" is in the discard, so far as this store is concerned. We mean that there shall be no "strangers" within the Jordan Marsh gates.

Boston is the center of a constant pilgrimage of men, women and children bound to and from mountains, seashore and other Summer resorts.

We invite them all to make of this happy old store their headquarters—to enjoy a sight-seeing tour of the two great buildings—to visit our Bureau of Individual Attention on the second floor of the main store—to lounge in the rest rooms—to look after their shopping needs, guided by our Shopping Counselor.

Whether they buy or not, we want them to feel right at home here.

Jordan Marsh Company
BOSTON

GREAT NATURE

Up along the hostile mountains,
where the hair-pointed snow-
slide shivers—
Down and through the big fall
marshes that the virgin ore-
bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mut-
terings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
saw illimitable plains!

—Rudyard Kipling.

A Butterfly Migration

Some butterflies spend the winter in their chrysalis, hanging under some sheltering projection or squeezed into some cracks of the bark of some tree. Others have built nests of leaves and silk, while they were still caterpillars, and have crept into them and slept through the cold days. These, upon awakening and finishing their feeding in early spring, become butterflies.

Other still, in the butterfly stage, creep into crevices of tree trunks or wood piles, or under stones, or the sheltered corners of buildings, there to fold their wings into the smallest possible space, tuck their antennae between them, and sleep through the long winter. In the spring they are again to be seen, battered and faded with the winter storms, but ready to enjoy the warmth of the spring sun.

The annual migration of birds is a fact of everyday knowledge. Similar migrations of other animals, such as certain fish, are also fairly well known, but very few cases of definite migrations of insects have come to the attention of entomologists even. One of the most striking of these occurs in the United States every year, and the preparatory swarming is illustrated in a group installed at the Museum of Natural History in New York.

One of the marvels of insect life is the reported migrations of the monarch butterfly. The larvae of this species of butterfly feed during the summer on various species of milkweed, and then, as the weather grows cooler, they seek out the hibernating, and, in the early days of the autumn, in great numbers from beautiful green chrysalids, which are decorated with black and gold, and this species of butterfly is also very gaudy in coloring.

Now the mourning-cloak and certain other species of butterflies do pass the winter in the northern states as adults, so that there would seem to be no real reason at all so far as external conditions are concerned, why the monarchs should not, in the early days of the autumn, however, many hundreds or even thousands of individuals fly together, often remaining in one locality for several days. Curiously enough, certain definite resting-places, or gathering-places, seem to be employed year after year. Such a resting-place is near Clinton, in Connecticut, where, according to the investigators, the specimens for the group mentioned above as being exhibited at the Museum of Natural History were obtained during the autumn of the year 1911. The swarming butterflies are so numerous and clustered so thickly that the leaves are obscured, and the brownish butterfly give to the trees a truly autumnal appearance.

Then comes the continuance of the southward flight. In places the air is brown with fluttering butterflies. As they reach the more southern states they doubtless spread out over the country again, but it is not known how far these individuals from New England, for instance, really go, how they spend their winter, or whence the monarchs of the new New England come.

No one, so far as the evidence shows, has placed upon record a return flocking from the south. The inference is, therefore, that if there be a migration northward, the flight would seem to be one of stragglers only. It should be added in this relation that the specimens which have been found in the north during the spring seem to be in rather too good a condition to have made the journey from the south.

Everybody knows the great orange-red butterflies, with bold black bands and white dots, whose butterflies that come sailing along in the autumn by thousands and thousands. It is not every one, however, who knows that these butterflies undertake migrations like those of the birds in autumn, and that they fly all the way from Canada to Cuba. Furthermore, they undertake other long flights so that they may penetrate the sunny south for the winter. There are many instances recorded to show that these butterflies possess the most extraordinary power on the wing. They have even been seen flying at sea at a distance of more than 500 miles from land.

Vast flocks of hundreds of thousands on their way to the south settle on trees and bushes like swarms of bees, and as they are pretty much the color of certain autumn foliage, one might very easily indeed pass their resting-places without noticing them. They rest for the night and in the morning they fly as soon as their wings are sufficiently dry for flight.

Some observers have thought to

have discovered that the basilaria family of butterflies, which numbers among its members that wonderful mimic of the milkweed butterfly, the viceroys, is also capable of migration; but the evidence in this case is too slight to make it safe to say that this species, like the monarch, flies to the south for the winter. The larvae of the basilaria family hatched in the early spring, pass the usual caterpillar existence, eating and resting, until it is time to enter the chrysalis. But the later brood develops the wonderful ability to build a snug little nest from some convenient leaf, skillfully cut to fit their purpose and woven together with strands of silk. What is still more remarkable, these natural architects select leaves that are growing on twigs, which are just above the snow-line.

Most of the butterflies, and some moths, pass the winter in more than one state. There are some butterfly eggs that, instead of hatching in the usual eight or ten days, will lay over the whole season and develop the next year. The same thing often happens in the chrysalis stage, and there is at least one family of caterpillars which does a full season late in completing their development.

One of the first butterflies we see in the spring is the mourning-cloak, the brown butterfly with a yellow edge to its wings. This species live through the winter in the butterfly stage, snugled in some crack or crevice.

On the first warm day of spring, often before the snow has melted from shady corners, we find the first mourning-cloak fluttering into the sunshine. Faded of color, it settles on some tree-trunk where a few drops of sap are coming from the bark and sucks it up. Its wings slowly open to their full expanse and gradually close again with evident satisfaction in the warmth of the sunshine and the pleasures of newly distilled sap. As the shadow of the tree-stem creeps round, mourning-cloak moves too, so that it is always in the sun.

The red admiral, the butterfly with the diagonal band of red across the tips of its wings, also spends the winter as an adult, but does not wake to active life until the days are very warm, usually about the middle of May.

ADVANTAGES OF THE CINQUIÈME

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When Robinson Crusoe was stranded on the desert island he made a kind of statement showing the advantages and disadvantages of his situation. It is a very good plan, whatever the desert island—so many of them are not surrounded by water. And the most surprising result is that there is always a cheerful credit balance when one's auditing is right: we try to make the best of things and in due time we discover the footprint of fellowship.

My desert island is a room on the cinquième in Paris. The room has a number and I am known by that number; so is my breakfast; so are my boots. The number is 34, and being in the cinquième, you may judge how popular 34 is when he rings for breakfast. The boots suffer as well.

There was a time when I also was not very friendly with the stairs; they were too many of them for anything more than a scraping acquaintance. But now I find that all things which lead upward also lead out of; and that the invitation to wipe one's boots at the bottom of the stairs is really an allegorical way of saying, "Brush aside your troubles here."

When I enter my room I walk straight to the mantelpiece to look at the clock. Yes, all is well: it is still 11:35. The absence of time has been the desert island atmosphere about it. Then I look at the walls. No! No pictures have been put up during the day. What a blessing it is, this complete lack of decoration; the thoughtful proprietor wisely left the decorations to the imagination of the occupier. He evidently did not entertain the hopeless generalization that all men like Napoleon engravings or colored plates of military subjects. He saw that there was a good chance of the number 34s of this world being Pro-Raphaellites.

On the other hand, he was far-sighted enough to provide the means for one full-length portrait: I refer to the one favored of all men; the masterpiece always in need of retouching, seen in the wardrobe mirror.

It is the good company of the cinquième which makes it such a "port and happy haven," and the most friendly of all the stories. The near brightness of the stars at night, the thrilling warmth of the morning sun, bird conversations and the whispers of the crowded chimneys as the winds sigh by the imagined pictures, the mirrors, the absence of time—these are the friends one makes when the cries of the world below are only cold memories. It is friendship with all things solitary; like attracting like. And when in the morning you leave your room and hang up the key, it strikes you that your key is known by the same number as you are; that you and the key to your happiness are one.

Plants That Mimic Stones

In South Africa a plant of the genus Mesembryanthemum, growing on stony ground, so closely resembles a pebble that it has been picked up in mistake for a stone. Another species of the same plant, growing on the hills around the Karro, produces two leaves about as large as ducks' eggs, having a surface resembling weathered stone, of a brownish-gray color tinged with green. These plants look like stones, but for a short time they put forth bright yellow flowers. Still another species of the same plant resembles the quartz pebbles among which it grows.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES

Seen By Automobileists

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Believing in signs has come to be an imperative necessity in these days of motor highways. But a fine sense of distinction as to which signs to believe in has come to be developed especially by motorists who take pride in making their journeys expeditiously. One may trust implicitly a sign saying eight miles to Newbridge; without being obligated, or even stirred, to credit a companion announcement beside it: "Newbridge Inn—Best dinners on the Road." He may tremble without a moment's loss of skepticism the claim of any one of the four advertised gasolines as giving "more power," or "more miles," etc.; yet be deeply impressed by a reiterated roadside slogan, "Woodville welcomes you." Then again he may read with indifference: "Centerport—Muffler—Cut-outs—Prohibited—Speed Laws Enforced," yet with fine discrimination realize "Fresh Eggs for Sale" really means every word of it.

Within the space of a few days we ourselves have had presented to us enough road-riddles to provide pastimes for many a winter's evening by the fireplace. Suppose you have gone beyond range of your maps. All at once you are aware of a village outskirts. You glide expectantly, pleasantly, in and along Main Street. You need to learn the name of the town, for you have a general idea of the course you want to take. But also you have a sensitive disposition and dislike to hurt others. Store windows, town hall, coal yard, schoolhouse, bank—nothing reveals the community's identity. There is no more delicate question, of course, than asking an inoffensive, satisfied-looking native son what village this is. The shocked, then resentful, expression on his face disturbs one's memory for hours. Besides, as often happens, here a former President once stayed on a speaking trip, or a well-known authoress wrote a book glowing with local color. And not to recognize this widely-famed place is to reveal oneself as one really is: some unread, patronizing, smart-aleck from the city.

But this is a minor puzzle, and may be untangled diplomatically by asking for the Post Office, and, if need be, purchasing a stamped envelope with return address in the corner. What deserves the name puzzling is the situation where a makeshift placard reads: "Detour—Road Closed"—below which an arrow points straight ahead. Here is a "triple ambiguity." Is the closed way the road which the detour is ahead or off to the right. Or is the detour? Is the side road closed to right or to left? Oh, well, save answers for winter evenings. Then, again, a well-favored road darts off at a right angle. At the corner stands a pointed indicator plainly marked "Hooperstown"; but some rogues have given an eighth-turn to the post—you have no way of determining which way it was rotated—leaving passers-by to toss a coin as to whether Hooperstown is ahead or off to the right. Frequently you may come upon an official signpost at an important corner, laden in a lavish, competent style with a dozen indicating boards covering all points of the compass. On you go blithely along your chosen way; when, 50 yards further, you stop agape at a perfect Y fork totally devoid of information. One's native sagacity is of slight service under such conditions; one's stock of self-reliance soon peters out. If by chance there is a house within sight of your dilemma, it might be that there you come upon one of those curious phenomena common to country travel, the life-long native who seems anxious and able to give strikingly detailed directions on routes and mileages; yet invariably omits one feature of his advice, the omission of which renders utterly mystifying attempts to follow it five minutes later on. Or he may say "left," when it is discoverable half an hour later that he certainly meant "right." Again, he called it a "fork," when it proves to be a "fork"; and one is left gasping in total uncertainty on arrival at the point in question.

In what humor, think you, is that motorist who, dutifully obeying every detour warning, sees a car or two push right on past such a placard; and then pulls up an hour later at the next town where the cars that swerved not are lying parked and cool. This annoying episode is due to either these placards having long outlived their usefulness; or because a commissioner of highways was forthright and obliging enough to get the signs thoroughly posted a week or so in advance of operations. Only neighbors' cars, however, are aware of the fact. Oddly, though, should you but once let intuition persuade you to disregard said warning, you bring up after a couple of miles at an impassable barrier, and turn to retrace your path under the withering contempt of the construction foreman, who never fails to ask: "Can't you read!"

Obviously, the totally blank sign-board, rusted, peeled or faded, presents difficulties of its own; also does that one, where two roads intersect, which has been lettered for some inscrutable reason on one side only, requiring that your car run beyond it and then be obliged to back 30 feet or more in order to make the required turn.

Questions of distance bring out sharply the frailty of human judgments. Distances seem to be less a matter of mileage than of countryside tradition, protean, not absolute; and you can get in 10 minutes a wide range of opinion as to how far it is, say, West Falls. We cannot but recall how in one case during a walking trip in New England a sign read: "West Falls—17 miles"; 30 minutes later another asserted it as 18 miles. We quickened our pace. In another quarter-

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

According to the ancient law of Parliament a member of the House of Commons cannot resign his seat. But he may accept the office of "Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds," and thus escape service at St. Stephen's. You wish to see this Chiltern country, where the stewards of old protected the inhabitants from the robbers who lurked in the neighboring forests, take your seat in the motor char-a-bancs provided by the London General Omnibus Company, and set your face to the north. Your route follows the Harrow Road until you come in sight of Harrow School and the churchyard where Byron mused for hours on the view of the 13 counties lying below, and afterward made famous.

Sweeping along, through the leafy



The old church in Wendover

swing by. Grafton, Dartburg, Roundtown, Pulaaki, are displayed on signposts with a suspicious emphasis; but as for those two major destinations, they are ignored, have vanished. Never having heard of the four latter places, your meek traveler keeps on by repeated queries until at length his assurance is restored him hours later by a lifting of that strange roadside censorship.

Never does the indomitableness of the Lewis and Clark expedition or the gold rushers to California become more vividly appreciated by a man than after he has toured an adjacent state beyond his road-map.

FOR CLASSICISTS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The internationalization of one of the greatest works of Latin scholarship, the Thesaurus Linguae Latinae, originally conceived and commenced by universities in Germany and Austria, is proposed by a letter recently sent to representative philologists in the United States and Canada, by Prof. W. A. Oldfather, Illinois University, and a committee, of which Prof. E. G. Shiller, New York University, is the local representative, is now being formed in order to carry out the plan.

This thesaurus is the result of the labors of hundreds of the best classicists in Europe for the last 20 years, and is intended to cover the whole field of Roman literature, from its beginnings to the Augustine period and beyond. Already five bulky volumes have been published, which are on the shelves of many Latin scholars throughout the world, yet the work has only proceeded as far as the letter C. The original thesaurus commission was organized by the Universities of Berlin, Göttingen, Leipzig, Munich and Vienna, but these institutions have been unable to support the work since the war, and the present organized and working staff will be disbanded unless arrangements can be made before October 1, for additional support.

A proposition has therefore been made to Professor Vollmer, who is in charge of the undertaking, which has met with his approval, that an International Supervisory Council be formed composed of representative scholars of other nations, for the purpose of guaranteeing support of the project to the extent of \$6000 a year, which is the estimated amount required for its support, while the present commission retain the supervision of the internal administration, that is, the routine of operation, rendering full reports at stated intervals to the Supervisory Council. The latter will safeguard the rights of the contributors by seeing that the money contributed is wisely used, as well as exercising the right of making suggestions on such questions of policy as the rate of publication, quality of materials used and possible improvements in lexicographical treatment. They may also possibly consider the appointments to any vacancies that may occur from time to time on the working staff.

Professor Oldfather says: "It would be a subject for great regret, if the classical and other linguistic scholars of all countries should lose the manifold benefits accruing from the thesaurus, simply because one nation is too impoverished to bear the relatively moderate expense involved in completion of the work, yet if the present organized and experienced staff should be disbanded it is doubtful whether the undertaking could ever be resumed."

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Sweeping along, through the leafy

was feared when the house went that the gates would disappear, too, but that is not to be. Official permission has been given for them to be erected at the Piccadilly end of the northern avenue of the Queen Victoria Memorial; so that Piccadilly will not lose the beauty and dignity which the gates have added to that thoroughfare for nearly a generation. Originally the gates adorned the residence of Lord Egmont at Turnham Green, and about 80 years ago they were bought by the sixth Duke of Devonshire and set up at the entrance to his house at Otford. Then in 1897 they were removed to Piccadilly; and in Piccadilly they ought to remain.

"RIDING THE LINE"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When a ranchman builds a long line of wire fence around his pasture, and then turns his cattle in to graze, he must watch that pasture almost as closely as if there were no fence around it. In ordinary circumstances, a big barbed wire fence is a formidable affair, but to a big herd of Texas steers, for example, it is a small matter. If even a small gap is made in one corner of the pasture, the whole herd seems to find it out in a short time, and out they go.

Moreover, if they once take a notion to go, they do not find it necessary to look for a gap. They seem to know the proverb that where there's a will there's a way.

Accordingly, it is necessary for a stockman to look very closely indeed after his fences. Any remissness in regard to the matter may cost him hours of hard work and hundreds of valuable cattle. To guard against this he has men to ride along every rod of his fence once a day, to inspect it and to make any repairs that are necessary. The men who attend to this work are called line-riders.

Twenty miles of fence is considered about as long a line as one man can well ride. When the reader remembers that many of the ranch fences in Texas are over 100 miles long, he will understand that it requires several riders for every good-sized pasture.

Two of them generally live together where their lines join. Their house is not, as a general rule, a very elaborate one. Often it is merely a one-room box shanty. Sometimes it is an adobe, and sometimes it is only a dug-out.

The two riders get up early in the morning, cook and eat what breakfast they have, and by sunrise start off on their day's ride. One rides his 20 miles east and another his 20 miles west, the chance being that neither will see a human face until he comes back to his shanty at night.

At what time he gets back will depend largely on the luck he has with his fence during the day. If the fence is new and his cattle are not inclined to be "breechy" or to "drift," he will not have many repairs to make. In that case he may make his 20 miles and back some time before night-fall.

If, however, he finds his fence down in many places, and especially if he has to gallop back six or eight miles of his way to bring back a wandering bunch of steers, he is liable not to get to bed until the wee hours of the night. No matter when he gets to bed, however, he must be up and at his ride by sunup the next morning.

The outfit of a line-rider is simple. Beside his horse and his equipment, he takes with him a hatchet, a bag of staples and plenty of rope. The supposition is that cowboys always carry with them a six-shooter or a Winchester rifle is an erroneous one. They frequently do so, but not always.

If the staples have been drawn out of a post they replace them. If a wire has been broken down, it is spliced together temporarily with a piece of rope. A Texas cowboy can do as many things with a rope as a woman can with a pin. If the fence is damaged so badly that the rider cannot fix it by himself, he leaves his post and telephones for help. While he is gone, his partner tries to cover two lines instead of one. How well he succeeds one is left to imagine.

Under ordinary circumstances the line-rider has a good deal of time at his disposal after finishing his day's ride. It is not surprising, however, that he is not much disposed to use this for his intellectual development.

This, however, is only one kind of line-riding. When one rides what is called an open line, the distance is necessarily much smaller. An open line is one with no fence on it, along which a man rides and keeps a herd on a given side of it. Five miles is a good length for an open line. Even this makes a good long ride, and a man has to hurry, after he has driven the cattle back at a certain place, to get back again before the cattle make another attempt to cross there.

Swan-Upping

Toward the end of July or the beginning of August the royal swanherdsman sets out from Lambeth on his voyage on the Thames for the purpose of "swan-upping." All the cygnets of the year are caught and marked with the special swan-mark of the owner, known in old Latin as "seymnato." The swan in England was and still is the royal bird, and to steal even so much as an egg was to incur the penalty of a year's imprisonment and a fine at the will of the King. No one was allowed to keep swans in a public river or creek without a license from the Crown, and originally it was only on men of large estates that the privilege was conferred. For several hundred years the Dyers Company and the Vintners Company have enjoyed the privilege of keeping swans on the Thames, on a stretch of the river from London to some miles above Windsor, and they still continue the old custom of accompanying the Royal swanherdsman on his annual "upping" expedition.

Piccadilly Gates

Nothing in Piccadilly is better known than Devonshire House, about whose future, now that it is no longer the town house of the Duke of Devonshire, so many various statements have been made. Nothing about the house is more familiar than the beautiful iron gates which break the blank wall abutting on the pavement. It

EIGHTY YEARS OF "PUNCH"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"The most voracious historian of the past 70 years, particularly in their social aspects, is, of course, Mr. Punch." This is the concluding sentence of an excellent little book on the period in question, Mr. G. S. Veltch's "Empire and Democracy." For "seventy" we must now read "eighty"; for it is exactly eighty years since Henry Mayhew, Mark Lemon and Striding Coyne gave body to Ebenezer Landell's happy thought and started the world's most famous and perhaps most consistently brilliant comic paper on its career. But in its main sense Mr. Veltch's statement is absolutely true. When we look back over the long Victorian era we visualize it in terms of Bouverie Street. We see its fashions and follies through the eyes of Leach and Keene and Du Maurier; its political crises are interpreted for us by Tenniel and Linley Sambourne.

Whatever else changes, "Punch," we feel, is a constant phenomenon. Yet "Punch" also is subject to change. It took some years to get, so to speak, into its stride. In its earliest numbers it was crude, both in conception and execution, as compared with what it was subsequently to become. The drawings were few and small and of no remarkable excellence; though John Leach and "Dicky" Doyle were soon to raise the standard. The jokes were primitive in their humor. The following, which both appeared in 1843, are typical specimens.

"Unexpected Arrival: The statue of Lord Nelson, at the column in Trafalgar Square."

"The Peace Convention Society intends presenting a gold medal to Prince Albert, for the service he has rendered their cause by the ridicule his new regulation hat has thrown upon the army."

A conspicuous difference between "Punch" as it was and "Punch" as it is lies in the greater attention that used to be given to matters political. There is still the semi-serious weekly summary of parliamentary debates, but outside this and the cartoons little notice is taken of affairs of state. In the old days political references were to be found on every page; much of the verse was of a political cast; and such public men as Mr. Punch did not approve of—Brougham, for a conspicuous example—were constantly ridiculed.

The personal element, indeed, even apart from politics, was very strong in those early days. There were certain figures whom the paper elected to hold up to reiterated ridicule. One such was Lord William Lennox, a prolific writer now almost forgotten, whose tendency to plagiarism was fair game. Another, more famous, was Bulwer-Lytton, and Tennyson's well-known reply to the literary dandy's "New Timon" was eagerly welcomed at the Round Table.

Gradually, however, a more generalized and genial social satire became the paper's predominant note, and it is as a mine of witty comment, verbal and pictorial, on the fashions of the moment in dress, language and amusement that one now most readily thinks of it. This is acknowledged in the summer number just issued, in which the present able staff points the contrast between 1841 and 1921.

Showing how fashion shifts her pose,
What moods and modes she had and has,
From modest hoops to flaunting hose,
From minuet to jazz—

as Sir Owen Seaman neatly puts it. There is a foolish custom of saying that "Punch is not so good as it used to be." Of course its quality fluctuates, but an examination of the volumes for the last 50 years shows how consistently high a level of draftsmanship and humor has been maintained; and if one goes back still farther one sees how much better "Punch" is than it "used to be." The artists now on the staff are as good as their predecessors, with the exception of the one or two really great artists—Charles Keene and Phil May—who have served the paper; and, as was proved by the supreme test of the war, the standard set by Tenniel has been worthily kept in the cartoons. There can be little doubt that in 1921 as much delight and illumination will be obtained from the "Punches" of today as we now find in the numbers of 1831, when Du Maurier was laughing at the aesthetic eccentricities of Postlethwaite and the social pretensions of Sir Gorgias Midas.

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PARTY TAXATION
METHODS ATTACKED

Unearned Increment Ought to Bear the Burden, Declares Minnesota Representative—Committee Work Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—On the eve of the convening of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives for the framing of a revenue bill to redistribute the tax burdens, Oscar E. Keller, Independent, Minnesota, who has been waging a fight for an increase in the inheritance tax and a tag of 1 per cent on land values in order to get at monopolies and unearned increments, issued a statement last night condemning the tax program of the Republican Party and declaring that the "policy contemplated would further depress industry and fail to raise sufficient revenue for the government's needs."

Different Means Advocated

The Minnesota Representative assailed the Ways and Means Committee on the ground that it is attempting through the power of a small clique of politicians to pass the tax bill just as it did the tariff bill, without adequate consideration and under rules which will not permit free discussion of the fundamentals on which tax redistribution is based. He urged the adoption of the bills which he has introduced in Congress for a higher tax rate on inheritances, and a tax on land values.

"It is possible to lighten taxes on industry, however, provided that the Administration and its lieutenants on the Ways and Means Committee quit wadding millions and millions of dollars and seriously consider the taxation of inheritances and land values," said Representative Keller.

"Several billion dollars annually pass by inheritance in this country. Increased rates on these estates would produce between \$600,000,000 and \$750,000,000. There is no valid reason why this tax should not be increased. A tax on inheritances is not a tax upon industry. It does not have an injurious effect upon business. Instead, it actually will increase business and add more capital for productive purposes by taking money which otherwise would be held by individuals, trusts or corporations, generally in the form of tax-exempt securities, and directing it for productive purposes. According to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, there is \$1,000,000,000 invested in tax-exempt securities. Most of this amount can be reached in no way except through an inheritance tax. One of my bills reduces the rates on earned income, and the inheritance tax bill in effect a deferred income tax to be collected at a point where evasion is impossible, and where the amount of the levy cannot check production or retard investment.

What Land Tax Would Do

"A 1 per cent tax on land values, with all improvements deducted, and an individual exemption of \$20,000, would raise approximately \$1,000,000,000 annually. The deduction of improvements and the exemption of \$10,000 would eliminate practically all farmers and city home owners. The bulk of this \$1,000,000,000 would be paid by the owners of unused natural resources, of vacant city lots, and those who hold agricultural land out of use for speculative purposes. This tax actually would reduce rents, promote building and stimulate general production. Taxation of land values always has this effect.

"These bills are before Congress. Two other bills repeal all the nuisance taxes, do away with the tax on transportation, abolish the excess profits and corporation income taxes which have inflated prices and added an element of uncertainty to business, distinguish between earned and unearned income by one-half. This program lifts \$1,750,000,000 from industry—virtually cutting the present taxes in two—and replaces this sum by levies that will stimulate production.

"This program would go a long way toward restoring prosperity, but it is hardly considered by the Administration's inner circle, whose members are so engrossed in legislating for the interests of \$600 millionaires that they cannot comprehend the needs of the 109,955,000 people who carry on the constructive work of this nation."

Railroad Subsidies Opposed

Representative Keller attacked the policy of subsidies to the railroads in the policy of the government taking steps to see to it that the railroads are run efficiently. He particularly indicated the effort to make it appear that \$350,000,000 can be awarded to the roads without affecting the tax burdens of the country. "Equally severe was his criticism of the policy of granting a tariff schedule before Congress had done anything to familiarize itself with the real facts underlying world production today and the difference in production costs at home and abroad.

"Our ability," continued the statement, "to compete with other nations for world markets, and consequently our prosperity, primarily depends on reasonable transportation charges, cheap power, low interest, easy rents, low taxation, efficient labor and low land distribution. We have adopted a policy which has brought about the exact reverse of these ideal conditions.

Our exorbitant transportation rates absorb producers' profits and paralyze production. Our great natural water power resources are monopolized or underdeveloped, and power is correspondingly dear. Interest rates are high, credit is controlled, and speculators are favored over producers. Rents are excessive, taxes are crushing, and our manner of distribution is the most costly and cumbersome in the civilized world.

"The Government has attempted to legislate on every one of the vital problems within the past six months, but instead of honestly searching for the best way out of our industrial difficulties and welcoming the disinterested advice of economists, the machinery of government has been commandeered by a little clique ignorant of the A. B. C. of economics."

NEW LABOR GROUP
ASKS FOR REASON

Royal Labor Legion Appeals to the American Federation for Rights of Public and Equal Chances for the Nonunionists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Appealing to the officials of the American Federation of Labor to stand for a number of recommendations calculated to improve relations between employers and labor, the Royal Labor Legion, recently organized to bring these recommendations into effect, has charged that building trades unionists had appealed to Federation officials to help crush Brindellism long before the Undermyer committee uncovered it. The Legion declares that Federation leaders were unable to act because Federation law requires consent to such action by the men accused of Brindellism.

"Similar situations have been known to exist in other trades," said the Legion. "But the honest union members, who demanded Federation help to protect themselves and honest employers from blackmaling leaders, received scant consideration. It is axiomatic in Federation circles that dishonest leaders cannot be investigated except by themselves."

The Legion has urged the Federation officials to grant the following demands, which are represented as the demands of public opinion:

"That labor leaders assume a less arrogant and belligerent manner in their attitude toward employers.

"That the Federation Executive Council protect the public and honest employers from grafting labor leaders and grafting employers."

"That labor's demands shall be reasonable.

"That labor leaders shall not present unreasonable demands, even when desired to do so by a few extremists in their unions.

"That the right of American boys to learn trades of their own choosing shall not be denied through the limitation of the number of apprentices permitted to study in any plant."

"That the interests of the public shall be recognized as paramount to the interests of either Labor or Capital."

"That the employees of a given plant shall be permitted to negotiate terms and conditions of employment with their employers without interference by men who are not employees of such plants."

"That fair arbitration shall be substituted for the strike as a method of accommodating otherwise insoluble differences."

"That legally constituted arbitration courts be established, with authority to compel observance of their decisions."

LABOR SEES REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—More than enough signatures to assure a referendum on the bill making voluntary associations liable to suits were appended to the request filed by a representative of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor. Petitions for an initiative and referendum must bear 15,000 names and 12,000 were filed with the Secretary of State. It was reported that 158,000 signatures had been procured in 13 of the 14 counties in the State. If the names are found to be properly certified the question will go on the ballot at the state election in 1923.

PARENT-TEACHER MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
DURHAM, New Hampshire—Discussion of state and national educational problems will be held at the meeting of the New Hampshire Parent-Teacher Association here on August 16. It is planned to make the meeting one of wide scope by holding it coincidentally with Farmers Week. Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, national president, will address the convention.

TURLOCK LEFT TO
JAPANESE PICKERS

Californian Town Where Expulsion of Orientals Took Place Now Entirely Deserted by Fruit Workers of White Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
TURLOCK, California—The action of the white laborers of this town in deporting Japanese who had underbid them for cantaloupe picking and packing jobs, has had a result just the reverse of that expected by the white workmen; in that all the whites have left town; that is to say, all those who were engaged in the cantaloupe fields. The Japanese now have all of this work, whereas before they had only about one-half of it. There are at least 200 more Japanese in Turlock than there were prior to the deportations, and approximately that number less of white workmen in the melon industry.

The cause for the sudden and radical change is twofold. Public opinion was against the white men who had deported the Japanese, for one thing, and for the second, many owners of cantaloupe fields refused to employ whites suspected of being in any way involved in the deportations. Since virtually all the white workmen here were so suspected, the demand for Japanese labor increased tremendously, and like water flowing downhill, the Japanese flocked into Turlock to take the work from which their white rivals had tried to drive them.

Lawlessness Condemned

The incident, however, has had a twofold value, first, in furnishing a practical demonstration of the determination of California to act within the law and to protect the Japanese in the legal rights of their positions, notwithstanding the provocation offered by the steady encroachments of an alien race; and second, in offering proof of the initial move in peaceful penetration by the Japanese, though denied by them, in displacing white labor through organized under-cutting of established wage scales.

The executive committee of the Japanese Exclusion League, which stood firmly for the arrest and conviction of all the white men who took part in these deportations, has issued a statement discussing the results of the Turlock incident, as follows:

"Up to this time it has been the boast of California (and the facts are conceded by Japanese authorities) that, notwithstanding most trying conditions in determined efforts of the Japanese to evade the intent of state laws, there has been, neither by organization nor by individuals, any overt act or invasion of the personal or legal rights of any Japanese in this State."

"It is to be remembered, however, that in California a very serious economic problem is developing into a racial conflict which may involve international complications, through the determined and concerted action of the Japanese, and that the Turlock incident is an indication of that development."

Whites Driven Out

"One year ago, in Turlock, when the House Committee of Immigration personally investigated conditions there, a white laborers' organization established to handle transient labor and move it from point to point in the State as the crop matured, was receiving 25 cents a crate for handling cantaloupes; the Japanese came in, something less than 1000 strong, and through their organization offered to do, and did do, the work for 25 cents per crate. The whites, in consequence, were driven out."

"This year the whites were crating cantaloupes at the lowered price of 25 cents per crate, when the Japanese again stepped in and took contracts to move the crop at 15 cents per crate. Last year the whites did nothing. This year they acted."

"As pointed out to the Immigration Committee in its hearings in California, constant occurrences of this kind, in which an alien unassimilable race is determinedly supplanting white people by underbidding and organized effort, will inevitably lead to racial conflict. In Japan similar conditions would have undoubtedly provoked action on the part of Japanese, very much more drastic than taken at Turlock."

"This statement of facts is in no way intended as an excuse for mob action, but it points out the inevitable results unless through Congressional action the necessary remedy is provided and protection given to white citizens against the steadily increasing encroachments of the Japanese."

LEGION MAY CONTINUE
FIGHT ON SOCIALIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The American Legion Kings County Committee's demand that the Meyer Legislative Committee should not employ Winthrop D. Lane, a Socialist, as a sociological investigator, a demand which State Senator Schuyler M. Meyer declined to grant, on the ground that Mr. Lane's qualifications as an investigator and not his politics had won him the place, has brought approval from the Legion's Queens and Bronx County Chapters, with the likelihood that the Legion will take the matter up to Governor Miller.

The American Civil Liberties Bureau has informed the Kings County Committee that the Legion did not know all the facts in the case. Assemblyman J. T. Carroll of Brooklyn has warned Senator Meyer that he will seek an explanation of the matter on the floor of the Legislature.

Adolph Gerner, for the Socialists, asked why the Legion makes no protest based on the admission by state

Senator C. R. Lusk, author of so-called anti-sedition bills, that Mrs. Lusk has accepted a silver service and minor gifts from the detectives who were lobbying for a bill which Senator Lusk aided in the state Senate.

CITY REPORTS
MADE VALUABLE

Establishment of Office to Edit and Control All Departmental Reports Urged in Interests of Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The question of providing departmental reports which will at once be coherent, timely and of public and administrative value has been met in various ways by states and municipalities where it has arisen. The problem is again brought up by the city of Boston Finance Commission in a letter to the Mayor and City Council, in which the commission charges a waste of money in the reports, which, in many instances, do not fulfill the object for which they are prepared and printed. In reporting on the investigation the commission points out that city ordinances provide that department heads shall file a report with the Mayor within 30 days after the close of the fiscal year. It is emphasized that these reports are of little value to the Mayor in the preparation of a budget, or to the citizens, unless they are handled quickly. This dispatch does not obtain at present, the commission asserts, and, in addition, the reports do not contain adequate data from which to ascertain the cost of city and county government."

In general, the commission cites, the reports are lacking in a summarized statement of the year's work, and are filled with tables and charts having insufficient explanatory text. An interview with the department chief is necessary to get the information the report should contain. The annual cost to the city is \$42,000 for printing the reports, and the commission declares, "this sum is practically a total waste."

As a substitute, a system found to be both inefficient and wasteful, the commission suggests that there be established an agency charged with the supervision, coordination and administration of the reports. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, it is pointed out, made a study of a similar situation and created an editing and revising department. This has resulted in "a great saving to the Commonwealth in printing and a more intelligent and valuable type of report."

Other states and cities have established records of changes in the office of printing, special committees or have delegated power to some official. Many European cities have coordinated the reports in the publication of a self-supporting year book. Viewing the question in the light of these facts, the commission recommends abolition of the statistics department and establishment of a city statistician within the Mayor's office, charged with the duties of compiling and publishing a municipal register every four years and of publishing an annual record of changes in the city government and statistics, including concise tables of cost. In addition the office would have the task of editing, revising, controlling, and distributing annual reports of departments, of supervising the municipal reference library, and of conducting correspondence concerning the city with outside inquirers.

In support of the general recommendations, the commission makes detailed suggestions with regard to the coordination of reports and the office of city statistician. Citing instances of repetition and disagreement of statistics compiled by different departments, the commission defines the object of each report to be "narrative in form with a discussion of the year's work; the purpose of the department; the growth of the department; changes in administration, in organization and in condition." The reports should also include presentation of facts and the grouping of statements in logical order and sequence; and should include statistical and financial tables. The office of city statistician, constituted as suggested, is felt to be the logical agency for the performance of this work.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO BE JOINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California—It is considered likely that nine school districts in San Diego County that have been closed for some time will be annexed by adjoining districts from which they were formerly severed, according to an announcement recently made by F. F. Martin, county superintendent of schools.

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"MEDICAL" PERMITS
NOT TO BE ISSUED

Anti-Beer Bill Will Become Law Before the Internal Revenue Bureau Acts on Palmer Ruling Prohibition, Senators Declare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to Senate leaders who are engineering the passage of the Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill, there is no cause for prohibition sympathizers to feel alarmed over persistent rumors emanating from Washington to the effect that the Bureau of Internal Revenue intends to issue immediately the regulations for carrying out the so-called Palmer ruling.

"I cannot put much faith in such reports," Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, who is in charge of the Willis-Campbell bill, said last night. "There is not much chance of the regulations being issued in view of the certain passage of legislation that would annul the Palmer act on which they are based."

When the Senate convenes today the anti-beer bill will come up automatically before it. Senator Sterling says he will keep driving away at it until the measure is passed. Efforts, thus far, to secure a unanimous consent agreement to fix a time for voting upon it have failed, but the South Dakota prohibitionist is still hopeful that such an agreement will be reached within a few days.

Filibuster to Continue

Opponents of the measure, who are attacking its constitutionality, intend to keep up the filibuster inaugurated against it on Friday in the hope of delaying it indefinitely. It is understood that a conference will be held today between A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Roy H. Haynes, the Prohibition Commissioner, at which the situation in the Senate will be discussed. The engineers of the filibuster hope to prolong consideration of the anti-beer bill with a view to wearing out the patience of the Internal Revenue officials.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, declared last night that the liquor element would only be "hurting themselves" if the regulations governing the sale of medicinal beer are issued before the passage of the Willis-Campbell bill. Knute Nelson (R.), Senator from Minnesota, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, takes the same view of the situation.

Discussing the constitutionality of the anti-beer bill, Mr. Wheeler declared that the main attacks on the bill are on the ground that it unduly interferes with physicians prescribing liquor and that it is unwarranted federal interference.

Bill Is Constitutional

"The charge that the bill is unreasonable in limiting the prescribing of liquors cannot be sustained, because every state prohibition law limits the prescribing of liquors, most of them prohibiting entirely the use of beer and wine for medicinal purposes, and rigidly regulating the prescribing of spirituous liquors."

"The attempt to write into this bill provisions to embarrass federal officers in enforcing the law is, of course, unjustifiable. The federal prohibition act now incorporates by reference provisions of law which make it a criminal offense to procure search warrants without probable cause, and it provides a heavy penalty and imprisonment for an officer who executes search warrants without authority, or who exercises his authority with unnecessary severity."

"The federal law at this point is

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geared so tight that it is hard to operate. To add further restrictions would be inexcusable. Every prohibition enforcement bill is subjected to the general attacks against prohibition, but a comparison of this measure with the prohibition laws of the states will make it difficult for its opponents to explain their opposition to it."

INQUIRY ASKED INTO
FURNISHING PRICES

On Behalf of Farmers, President of Farm Bureau Appeals for Investigation of Prices, 250 Per Cent Higher Than Pre-War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—On behalf of the farmers as a large part of the consuming population, J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in a letter to W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, appeals for an investigation of the household furnishing industry and trade by the Federal Trade Commission.

Alleging that prices in the industry are 250 per cent higher than the 1913 levels, and that the trade says no declines are anticipated while all other lines of commodities have receded from the war peaks, some of them having reached a pre-war basis, Mr. Howard asks an investigation of the conditions that make possible prices so far out of line with the general tendency.

For a precedent to such an inquiry he points to the trade commission's investigation of the building materials industry. Farm products, says Mr. Howard, have a purchasing power of only 66 per cent in relation to other commodities.

In his indictment of the trade and industry of household furnishings, Mr. Howard says: "Reported statistics on wholesale prices show that, at the peak, the prices of house furnishing goods went higher, relative to pre-war prices, than any other class of commodities."

"Since May, 1920, while most other important classes of commodities were falling in price, the price of house furnishing goods continued to increase until the latter part of 1920, and then registered only a gradual decline."

"Prices of house furnishing goods are now relatively very much higher than any other class of commodities, and particularly are, relatively, more than twice as high as the prices of farm products."

"The Federal Trade Commission should be authorized and directed promptly to investigate the causes of factory, wholesale and retail price conditions in the principal branches of house furnishing goods industry and trade, beginning with January, 1920, and particularly to ascertain the organization and inter-relationships of corporations and firms engaged therein, and whether there have been, and are, unfair practices or methods of competition, or restraints of trade, combinations, or manipulations, out of harmony with the law or public interest, and if so what effect the same have had on prices; and, serially, to report the facts with its recommendations, at the earliest possible time, as different phases of the investigation are completed."

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PRESIDENT ON
WAY TO CAPITAL

Party Leaves Portland, Maine, on Board Mayflower After Visit With Secretary Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland, Maine News Office
PORTLAND, Maine—Announcing his belief that the United States had found its soul and the inspiration to lead mankind to higher and higher levels, President Harding made his last address in New England at Westbrook, Maine, on Saturday on his way from the Lancaster, New Hampshire, estate of Secretary of War Weeks to this city. President and Mrs. Harding and the other members of the presidential party boarded the Mayflower late Saturday night and are due to arrive in Washington on Tuesday morning in time for a Cabinet meeting.

Speaking at Westbrook on the proposed disarmament conference President Harding said that the representatives of the great nations of the earth were going to meet around the council table and look each other in the face just as neighbors should look each other in the face and ask each other why there should be any war. "I hope it will be my fortune," said the President, "before my term of office is done to be able to say that our America somehow appealed to the conscience of mankind and that in the weakening of that conscience we put aside conflict."

The four days' party at Secretary Weeks' lodge on Mt. Prospect ended at 9:30 on Saturday morning when the President and Mrs. Harding, accompanied by Senator and Mrs. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, left by motor for this city, stopping on the way at Oxford upon the request of about 100 former service men in a sanitarium there, and at Westbrook, where he made a brief address at the request of Senator Hale of Maine.

PUBLIC HAS RIGHT TO
LAKES, OFFICIAL SAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—By a ruling of William J. Morgan, Attorney General, all lakes of Wisconsin, including Michigan and Superior of the Great Lakes group, have been opened to the public. Private owners have no lawful right to abutting lands from use by the people through construction of fences across pathways or by other means that keeps the waters out of public use, he holds.

"The rights of the public in the navigable waters of the State and on the shores of lakes, the beds of which are owned by the State, below the high water mark, are paramount to the private rights of owners of abutting lands," he says. "The State is not propagating and protecting land at public expense for the favored few who may own lands abutting public waters. The property owner has no right to prevent any person from entering to any lake, or to exclude persons from any part of a lake."

Mr. Morgan says his opinion is in conflict with the common belief of private owners of lands around lakes. It is so broad that it means opening hundreds of lakes which people are now unable to enjoy.

The opinion was prompted by action of a private owner of land near Peninsular State Park, who built a fence to exclude the public.

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UMPIRE SELECTED FOR STAGE DISPUTE

Judge Hand Is Picked to Decide on Managers' Charges That Actors' Equity Broke Agreement on Stage Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Charges by the Actors' Equity Association, in planning to enforce the Equity shop this season against managers not members of the association, is guilty of bad faith against the agreement between the two associations, are now to be heard by an umpire appointed by the arbitration committee whose formation was announced by The Christian Science Monitor last week.

It is said that Federal Judge Augustus Hand has been asked to act as umpire.

In conference last week Frank Gillmore, representing Equity, and Arthur Hopkins, representing the managers' association, failed to agree any further than on the selection of an umpire. Previous conferences between the two sides, an Equity official explained, had always been general talking over of matters by "all of us," but this time "the managers would not have it that way and their attitude warned us that they intend forcing an issue now instead of waiting until 1922, when our agreement with them runs out."

Coercion Charged

The managers' association takes the stand that clauses five and six of the agreement state that no discrimination will be shown against any producer, those words appearing in the text: "that Equity shop policy is employing coercion against managers not members of Equity, although clauses five and six specifically declare that Equity will not do so, and that these clauses do not refer to the managers' association, alone, but that their application is universal."

Mr. Hopkins was out of town yesterday, but at the offices of Sam H. Harris, president of the association, it was learned that Judge Hand had been asked to act as umpire. No date for the hearing had been set. Meanwhile, members of Equity claim that they are being discriminated against in the matter of obtaining contracts from members of the managers' association.

Mr. Gillmore said to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "We cannot understand the attitude of the P. M. A. We understand what they are after, but we cannot see that they have a leg to stand on. In all our past adjustments they have had the advantage in the settlements of debts of their members to members of Equity. When one of the producers who is or was a member of the P. M. A. is expelled, his company, the settlement made by arbitration have never been better than on the 50-50 basis. In one case the producers, realizing that their member was no good, expelled him before we could hand in our claims and we were helpless. I don't blame the P. M. A. for expelling him or others, but since they are out, why should not Equity be permitted to protect its members from these expelled and others who are not members of the P. M. A. and for whom that association refuses responsibility? Only in Defense.

"The P. M. A. controls less than one-fifth of the dramatic business of the United States and Canada. Since they refuse the responsibility for the four-fifths we have no 'come-back,' except to enforce the Equity Shop and so protect our members.

"Yet it is because of those very four-fifths, it seems that they are fighting. They back their claims on two articles of our original agreement. Taken separately, those articles might be misconstrued, but if they are considered in connection with the body of the agreement we fail to see how any fair-minded umpire can decide against us. We do not intend to discriminate against any member of the P. M. A., nor against any man they may take in. They may engage Equity actors or others as they wish, till 1922."

Mr. Gillmore, by the minutes of the July meeting, showed that the lowest number of applications for membership in any week that month was 60, the highest 305. To his, he said, refuted recent statements that Equity is losing its hold on the actor. The week of Jan. 205 were voted upon, one resignation was accepted, that of John Meehan, who was George M. Cohan's general stage director.

"But," explained Mr. Gillmore, "Mr. Meehan is to produce plays, and has become a member of the P. M. A. The week before we had three resignations. I do not say that people do not change their minds. If there has been a change of heart on the part of our members as to the Equity Shop it is not being shown."

Dispute With Musicians

Managers' Convention Will Consider Departure of 2000 Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—About 300 managers of theaters in the United States, attending a meeting called by the Theatrical Managers' Association, opening here today, are expected to consider at once the clash between the managers in this city and the theater musicians, which is believed to have serious possibilities for the theatrical labor situation throughout the country.

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210 of the Musicians Mutual Protective Union by the American Federation of Musicians, the local managers gave the musicians a fortnight's notice, or the alternative of accepting a 20 per cent wage cut and other conditions, involving a change in the leadership of the local union, which the managers claim to be radical.

Musicians Leave Work

Before the notice expired upwards of 2000 musicians in motion picture and vaudeville houses stopped work Saturday and yesterday. They claim that the managers in announcing a wage cut or dismissal have violated agreements with the union, and that the situation is a lockout by the managers. But the managers assert that there is no agreement with the local union but only with the American Federation, from which the local was expelled, and that the men have struck and will be replaced as promptly as possible.

The American Federation regards this territory as open and washes its hands of the whole matter, except to remark that if a new local is formed here it will be open to the entire profession. The chief charge against the present local was that it refused to recognize cards from other locals.

Harry Friedman, a member of the Ways and Means Committee of Local 210, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the local was trying for reinstatement. Repeatedly, toward this end, it had asked Harry V. Tompkins, its secretary, and his official associates, to resign, but they refused to do so.

Meeting Is Significant

"This is not a strike," said Mr. Friedman. "So far, the regular theaters and the symphony orchestras and bands have not announced any wage cuts, but they are expected to do so. It is going to take a long time to straighten out matters."

An effort will be made to reach a general agreement at the managers' meeting. Meanwhile choruses and player plans will be used in the houses which have not been able to recruit orchestras on short notice.

The managers' meeting is of significance for itself, in that it is the first general attempt to organize the national interests of the whole country to obtain and protect their rights. They will discuss railway transportation, labor conditions and wages, including a new agreement with the stage hands. The present agreement expires September 1.

NO PAYMENT FOR WAR "INEFFICIENCY"

Railway Allowances for Period of War to Include Only Wage Increases, Interstate Commerce Commission Decides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Under a decision handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission, cost of labor allowances to carriers for the six months guarantee period following government control will include only increased wages and not alleged "inefficiency of labor."

The decision is a decided setback for the railways. Claims founded upon alleged inefficiency of labor factors during the guarantee period involved "some tens of millions of dollars," the decision stated.

The decision means that the railways must stand any loss incidental to alleged unwillingness or inability of labor to perform as much work during the six months period as before the war. The controversy involved, it is pointed out, the basis of claims for the carriers against the government for labor costs in operation and maintenance.

The question centered on the meaning of the words "cost of labor" as used in the standard contracts between the government and railways at the time they were taken over. The Interstate Commerce Commission held that the words "cost of labor" do not open the door for a comparison of the quality or efficiency of labor. It held that it was impossible to determine the relative efficiency of labor at various times by resorting to the accounts of the carriers.

"The introduction of this indefinite and intangible factor would have relegated the 'accounting' that to the very limbo of controversy and conflict of opinion, which it was designed to avoid," the decision said.

"If it had been the intent to include the factor of quality or effectiveness or efficiency, whatever it may be termed, this would have been done in apt and unmistakable language and not by the strained construction of a phrase susceptible of simpler interpretation. This view is strongly confirmed by the history of the negotiations."

The carriers argued that the labor should be computed in terms of accomplishment of a given result, and hence the words included in their meaning quality, as well as wages of labor. On the other hand, the director-general of railroads had contended that the contract intended to guarantee the rate of pay per unit for railway labor.

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PARTY TEST IS DUE ON FARMERS' STAND

Agricultural "Bloc" Is Lined Up Solidly Behind the Proposed Legislation to Curb Interests Promoting Food Speculation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Will the Republican Party yield to the demand of the "farm bloc" in Congress to pass legislation curbing the entrenched interests that have permitted gambling and speculation to war rampant on the food exchanges of the country—and thus modify its motto of less government in business?

This is one of the big tests that are forthcoming in the national Legislature. The "farm bloc" is solid behind the proposed regulation as embodied in the Capper-Tucker bill for the control of grain gambling. Solidarity was lacking on the test on the Norris export corporation bill, with the result that the Administration carried its compromise. On this measure it is different. Agricultural interests of the south and west are united and the union cuts across party lines. The nucleus of the old guard, out of which came the slogan of no governmental interference, views the proposed legislation with alarm—but they recognized the underground swell when the Republican steering committee gave the measure a place on the program of legislation. The fight will be a veritable Marathon for the farm bloc.

Attempt to Check Gambling

The importance of the measure is that it is the first effort ever made by Congress to put a check on future gambling in grain and foodstuffs, through the imposing of supervisory powers in the federal government. It makes an attempt to tax out of existence the host of manipulators that deal only in fictitious grain, never intended to be delivered, having no physical existence. In addition to taxes already imposed by law the pending bill would levy a tax amounting to 20 cents per bushel on each bushel of grain, "whether the actual commodity is intended to be delivered or only nominally referred to, upon each and every privilege for option for a contract either of purchase or sale of grain, intending hereby to tax only the transaction known to the trade as 'privileges,' 'bids,' 'puts and calls,' 'indemnities,' or 'up and down.' This tax is to apply in all cases except:

(a) Where the seller is at the time of the making of such contract the owner of the actual physical property covered thereby.

(b) Where such contracts are made by or through a member of a Board of Trade which has been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a "contract market," and complying with regulations framed by him.

Besides giving the Secretary of Agriculture supervisory powers over the "contract markets," the bill attempts to further cooperative associations of farmers by entitling them to places on the exchanges, formerly denied them at the principal markets.

Purposes Outlined

Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, joint author of the bill, outlined its purpose in the report from the Committee on Agriculture, which said in part:

"It is believed that this bill will, by wiping out obvious abuses that are practiced on the grain exchanges, result in more stable markets, and thereby enable the producers to secure more nearly the market price for their grain than has been possible in the past."

"The purpose of this bill is to correct some practices on the grain exchanges and to authorize supervision of the grain in the futures market, but not to disturb any of their legitimate and useful functions. It will not put any curb upon free and unlimited hedging by elevator companies, exporters, millers, and other manufacturers of grain products. Its only purpose is to eliminate from the market some of the undesirable practices of professional speculators."

"In addition to curbing excessive speculation and manipulation, the bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to provide means to prevent members of the exchanges from disseminating false and misleading reports on the market or on crop conditions. This in itself will be a check on the activities of professional speculators and tend to stabilize prices by curbing fluctuations caused by sensational reports."

INDIANS TO SHARE BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Indians in this State have won another victory by the opinion of Attorney-General Charles D. Newton, that if the state

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for Women
and Misses

Style and Quality
Without Extravagance

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TEACHERS' WAGES TO AVERAGE HIGHER

Bulletin by Massachusetts Department of Education Shows Increases and Points to Inequalities Still Conspicuous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"As a larger proportion of teachers reaches the higher salary levels provided for by the salary schedules adopted by various towns and cities, salary averages will continue to increase as a matter of course," said Barr F. Jones of the Massachusetts Department of Education, while explaining a bulletin on the subject of salaries just issued by the department. Mr. Jones made this statement as additional proof that it is a mistake for anyone to think that the teaching wage is to fall back now that the cost of living has somewhat decreased. For Mr. Jones, like practically all educators and educationists, knows that teachers' salaries were always far too meager to begin with.

The bulletin is a continuation of a series of publications issued by the department to show the status of teachers' salaries in the public schools of the Commonwealth. It aims to present in compact form the information relating to teachers' salaries that is of most significance to school officials throughout the State. It includes for each town and city the maximum salaries paid in certain administrative and teaching positions, and the average salaries paid to the two largest groups of teachers—women in elementary schools and women in high schools. The officers of the department feel that if the people in general could be led to see the value to proper community understanding of public affairs, that is contained in bulletins of this character, more of the citizens themselves would be requesting copies of it.

In connection with the general movement in leading nations at the present time, of pointing out the distinct inequality of educational opportunity existing as between rural and city districts, Mr. Jones indicated tables in the bulletin which show that on January 1, 1921, in Massachusetts the elementary teachers in cities averaged \$1527, while those in the country averaged \$933, a difference of nearly \$600, and a difference that is almost 64 per cent of the 1923.

In high schools, the average salary in the cities is shown to have been, January 1, \$2104, and that of rural high schools, \$1390. For all the schools of the State, elementary and secondary, the city average was \$1633 and that of the rural sections about \$1000.

Inequalities in teachers' salaries are further made conspicuous by a table showing the wide difference between the salaries of the men teachers and those of the women. For all men teachers in the elementary schools of the State, the average was \$2453, and for women, \$1354. In all high schools, the average for the men was \$2494, for women, \$1603. The average for all teachers in all the public schools of the State was \$1498.

The condition of inequality pervades the whole system with regard to the city and rural sections. The table giving the salaries of superintendents shows that on January 1, 1921, the average salary of school superintendents in cities and large towns was \$3579, while that of superintendents of the small-town groups, known as unions, averaged but \$2670. It was but recently that the United States Bureau of Education protested that the superintendence of the rural sections was just as much of an undertaking, required just as much in the way of administrative qualifications, and was just as valuable to the nation at large, as the superintendence of the metropolitan districts.

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COOPERATIVE IDEA AS A PEACE FACTOR

Its Wholesale Application Would, It Is Said, Abolish the So-Called "Anarchy of Competition" of the Present Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

MANGHESTER, England—"War is not really a bolt from the blue. Every day's work that is done in human society leads either toward war or peace, toward profiteering or justice, toward producers steadily employed in consumers' service, or a gambler's sequence of booms and fortunes, slumps and bankruptcies."

So writes Percy Redfern, historian of the cooperative movement, in his latest pamphlet, "Wholesale Cooperation at Work." War, profiteering, and unemployment, he continues, are indications of things wrong in the body politic. "What is it that is wrong?" he asks. "Human nature? The human will? No doubt the will for peace and justice and social equality is in adequate and weak. But it will be present if it would find no organization to express it."

"Human society, the ordinary buying-and-selling, working, and newspaper-reading society, is not designed for peace and good will. On the contrary, there is an anarchy of competitive sovereign nations, which the League of Nations is an attempt to cure. There is also an internal anarchy of money-making, in which rival traders, companies and trusts compete with each other or join together to compete with an unorganized bargaining public. The profiteering which stands out in letters of blood during war time is only the everyday practice writ large. There is a warfare of commerce in which the unemployed are the casualties."

Palliative Measures Futile

"By insurance and charitable relief we try to soften the fact, but fact it remains. Why is it that the ugliness and desolation in our industrial districts, where fields and trees are blasted, and every variety of chimney-stack volleys smoke, remind one so much of the ugliness and desolation of war? There is more than a superficial likeness. Both are scenes of the one case a fight for power, in the other a fight for profits which give power to possess and monopolize and hold the world in fee. Whether amidst bloodshed or amidst the economic struggles of peace, we live in a world organized on the whole for conflicts."

To all this, Mr. Redfern sees an end—an end brought about by a reorganization of commerce, industry and society on a new and more stable basis. This reorganization has begun. It began 80 years ago, when the 28 men of Rochdale, Lancashire, joined together and started the modern cooperative movement. They had been born during, or just after, a great European war and had grown up amidst post-war conditions of unemployment and misery.

"All of them clearly saw that the people do not really live by money, but by food, clothing and the good things of life," writes Mr. Redfern.

"Wages were bad, but strikes had failed, and they felt that the workers' fight for wages was vain when the money would have to be changed for real wealth at private shops. Shops were part of the system of oppression. The manufacturers who cut down wages ran the private mills to supply the private shops. Shops, warehouses, factories, were all links in the money-making system. No use to fight the system at one end and make friends with it at the other. Each link was bound to each in the organization of the business world for profit. So the pioneers felt they must get outside

the system. They must have their own shops, their own warehouses, their own factories.

Cooperation in Rochdale

"And so the Rochdale pioneers set to work, and little by little they, in their own town succeeded. They established a cooperative store, which was a shop belonging to the customers, a shop not selling on chance for profit, but stocking goods for the use of its proprietors, like larders and store chests of a great house. And in a hundred towns and villages other stores followed where they had led."

The time came when these rapidly growing individual societies saw the necessity of combining to manufacture and supply their own goods, and so at length, in 1863-64, at Manchester, the present Cooperative Wholesale Society of England and Wales was brought into existence, to be followed, in 1869, by the formation at Glasgow of the Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Society. The Wholesale Society had its difficulties and its struggles, during which it was learning by its mistakes. To the English society a tower of strength was added when John Thomas Whitehead Mitchell took the chair.

"In plain fashion," writes Mr. Redfern, "without poetry or adornment, he now saw, felt and handled a great conception of the proper order of cooperative development. The cooperative movement, he perceived, had become an open association of consumers. Any member could join at any time on equal terms with all who had joined before. The whole unlimited body of members constituted a body politic. They formed a community, a pure democracy, supplying its own wants. In rights and voting power all were equal, without any privilege for any individual or class. Whatever was manufactured or bought by the community was distributed to all of them as purchasers; and whatever benefit arose from the effort of the community to produce at first cost, came back to every member of the body in equal ratio to his purchases. Cooperation had only to continue along these lines and the future would be theirs."

Movement a Pure Democracy

Today the English "Cooperative Wholesale Society" works as a pure democracy. Local cooperators establish their societies and elect their own committees. These committees in turn elect the Cooperative Wholesale Society of 32 members. Each member is elected for two years, but is usually re-elected at the end of each period. Every quarter a party of delegates meets as a supreme governing body to which the committee is responsible. This committee manages a business which employs 47,000 workers and which is described as wholesale general dealers, importers and exporters, manufacturers, produce growers, colliery owners, shipowners, bankers, insurers, printers, publishers, and publicity agents, architects, builders and engineers, and the business stands firm because it is built on solid foundations.

"Those who would build a new industrial world on class and sectional advantage build in the air," concludes Mr. Redfern. "Wages and employment depend upon prices and demand. To meet human wants all industry exists. And the cooperative movement which organizes demand and adjusts industry to human needs builds upward from the earth. In true fashion it sets itself toward the sky, pinnacles and cloud-capped towers of the fraternal ideal."

ULTRA-PROTESTANT PLATFORM DRAWN

Buffalo Mayorality Candidate Is Supported by the "Plymouth Rock" Party, Opposed to Clerical Influence in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BUFFALO, New York—Formation of the "Plymouth Rock" party is announced by supporters of the campaign of the Rev. John Sayles, candidate for nomination for mayor of Buffalo on what is known as an ultra-Protestant platform. In a statement setting forth his platform, in which he opposes attempted domination of the public school system by Roman Catholic leaders of Buffalo, he says:

"The question is raised, why does not the Democratic organization in force its candidacy for mayor? Permit me to answer for myself. 'I am running for mayor of Buffalo on a platform: 'The supreme issue, Stand by the little red schoolhouse; they shall not make it green. William J. Connors (editor of two Buffalo newspapers which have assailed the school department), directly or indirectly, shall not boss our public schools. Plymouth Rock, not shamrock.'"

"No party organization, Democratic or Republican, would care or dare to give its sanction to these sentiments." Under the commission charter which governs Buffalo, party lines are supposed not to be drawn in municipal elections, designations upon the ballot or otherwise being forbidden. The parties, will, however, give their support to their designated candidates, it is believed. The Rev. Mr. Sayles has declared that he will seek the support of no political party, but will make his entire fight on the campaign he has outlined.

Those who have studied Buffalo's political history say this is the first time a candidate has openly declared himself for an anti-Roman Catholic platform. The attacks of Mr. Connors' two newspapers, the Buffalo Courier and the Buffalo Enquirer, upon the school board and the superintendent of education have been the cause of much local discussion.

The teaching staff of the public schools, which the Rev. Mr. Sayles says is composed of 71 per cent Roman Catholics and 29 per cent Protestants, has been divided into two camps. The officers of one of these groups, the Teachers Educational League, whose membership includes many of Roman Catholic faith, were recently suspended for publishing a pamphlet in which the public school policy of the city was sharply criticized. The president of the league was dismissed from her position as a school principal after a hearing, as were two other officers.

Other officers who expressed regret that they had permitted their names to be affixed to the pamphlet were reinstated after they had presented a written apology to the Board of Education. This pamphlet and the events which followed its publication resulted in affairs in the school department being drawn to public attention, and was one cause of the candidacy of the Rev. Mr. Sayles, pastor of an influential congregation here. He was formerly secretary to Louis Fuhrmann, when the latter was Mayor.



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BROAD SIGNIFICANCE
OF AMERICA'S RISELord Bryce Describes United
States as the Largest and
Richest Branch of English-
Speaking Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—When the Prince of Wales returned from his American tour, Sir George Wyndham gave a dinner for the foundation of a Chair of American Literature and Institutions, the inaugural lecture of which was delivered under the auspices of the Anglo-American Society by the Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce, at the Mansion House, London, Mr. Balfour presiding.

Mr. Balfour, after paying a tribute to Lord Bryce, said that to promote the mutual comprehension of the British and American peoples seemed to him the worthiest object which any state could propose to himself at the present time. He did not believe that there was any cause that involved greater consequences for the future of civilization, that there was any end for which it was more worth while striving and struggling, and he rejoiced that men like Sir George Wyndham had the imaginative insight to see how wealth could best be used.

Lord Bryce, who spoke for an hour and a quarter, traced American history through England to its beginnings in northern Europe. In the course of his survey he said that it was now seen to be not only a crime but a blunder to have brought the Negro from Africa and to force him to work as a slave in the midst of a community of free men. Speaking of the Constitution of the United States, he said this system had been taken as a model by every country that had since its date adopted a federal scheme of government, including not only the republics of Spanish-America, but also Switzerland, Canada and Australia, and also, in lesser degree, South Africa and the present Republic of Germany.

Lesson in Statesmanship

A loudly applauded passage was that in which the lecturer, after alluding to the complete reconciliation between North and South that followed the War of Secession, said: "This is a lesson to be pondered by statesmen whose vision is keen enough to look beyond the dust and smoke of recent conflicts to days to come, though perhaps still distant, when each people in Europe will be peaceful and prosperous in proportion to the confidence which it can inspire in its neighbors, and the good will it can feel toward them."

In the latter part of his lecture Lord Bryce dealt with some of the causes which make a full and just comprehension of the problems with which the American people have grappled, and of such solutions as they have found, especially valuable to Englishmen. History being a record of experiments, each country studied, and it was, he said, to profit by the experiments of other countries, and it could do this in proportion to the similarity of the conditions. Hence British could profit better than any other country by the experience of America, because the institutions and social life of the two nations were based upon like foundations, similar in their origin. In discussion, Britons and Americans could assume as a common starting point certain moral and intellectual axioms which they could not assume in the case of any other people. The fact that neither people called the other "foreigners" spoke for itself. An American who was negotiating for a house in England pointed to a condition in the lease that it could not be let to a foreigner, but was assured by the agent that the word did not refer to Americans.

Understanding of America

Just as experiments made by America were more profitable to Englishmen than those made by other countries, so it was easier for them to understand American feelings than those of any other people. Reciprocal comprehension being best attained by the largest possible personal intercourse, the more Americans came to England and the more Englishmen went to America, the better for both. The best thing was for each to learn as much as it could about the history of the other. Especially should public teachers, speakers, and writers do this, so as to acquire insight into national character and tendencies and escape from the atmosphere of misrepresentation, exaggeration or biased misconception.

Without stopping to dwell on the advantages, material as well as spiritual, which British and American friendship would secure for both nations, Lord Bryce passed to a wider aspect of the situation. In these days, he said, neither can think of Anglo-American relations merely in their effect upon either country. "Every view will be deceptive because defective which does not take in the other great peoples. We must learn to think in world terms. The growth of the English-speaking race is the most significant phenomenon of the last hundred years. That growth continues and is likely to continue."

Spread of Language

"It would be folly, as well as presumptuous vanity, for members of our stock to underestimate the contributions made to thought, and letters, science and art, which the other great peoples, and especially France, Germany, and Italy, have made, and are making. These contributions have been as great as or greater than our own. But it is the English language that has spread and is spreading most rapidly. It is the English-speaking peoples that have grown and are growing most rapidly in wealth and population, and that new conduct or control most of

the commerce of the world. Their influence upon the world at large is, therefore, greater than that of any other racial stock, and that influence would, if directed to the same ends, make a difference to world progress greater than any other influence could exert."

"I ask you," Lord Bryce continued, "to think not merely of political influence, though that is a form of action in which power is most apparent and most calculable, but to consider also another kind of action, that which the opinion, the thought, and the example of English-speaking men."

THE BAZAARS OF
BASRAH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
"Balam, bahl!" As we turned inland from the banks of the Shatt-el-Arab, a dozen small Arab boys stood up in as many gondolas, all eagerly soliciting our patronage in loud tones. For a moment we stood in some bewilderment at the mouth of the creek which leads from the river to Basrah

of the street; here is one star. Peeping inside, we see through a dark passage into an open courtyard, with orange trees in the center, and beyond that the collars, where the inhabitants retreat during the hot weather. At night they got up onto the flat roofs. The street is quite deserted; no one is abroad at midnight. But here we are at the entrance to the great bazaar, which, quick with people, winds through the stagnant city like a river. A group of money changers, squatting against the wall, spill coins idly through their fingers as the while they call out the rate of exchange. Here

copper bazaar; and, curious to see more, we follow till the noise becomes a veritable din. Through a veil of smoke-stained by bayonets of light where, as usual, the sunbathers slant through the ragged thatch, we see the metal workers. The forges glow as the skin bags breathe life into them, and a dozen men are hammering with heavy strokes; above the clang of the high-pressure blow is heard the shrill rattle of mallets, playing accents in the symphony as other men tap the cold metal into shape. Here are fashioned those tall water vessels the Arab women use, cooking pots, jugs, and other household utensils. A little further along are the brass workers rasping patiently at their door knockers.

We pass down this corridor and find ourselves in the quiet streets again. We cross the creek by a wooden bridge, and before us yawns the city gateway, called the Baghdad gate, whence the track runs out on to the hazy desert; a ranged fringe of date palms fringes the horizon.

Turning back, we retrace our steps and pass through a labyrinth of quiet streets, very narrow, and obstructed by the jutting windows of the houses; above we see the faces of those who, swilling on carpets on the floor, peer down at us. Suddenly we emerge into a large square, surrounded by open-air stalls. Rows of high-backed pews stand outside each stall, and these are now occupied by Arabs and Jews. For the sun is dropping at last, and all the business men of the city are coming out into the open square to catch the breeze of the cooling desert and to talk business. The carriages of the richer merchants begin to clatter over the cobbles, and the hum of conversation rises from the crowded stalls. But the curtain of night falls swiftly now. The bazaar is empty, the stalls closed. Walking down the long, deserted corridors, we hear no sound save the soft footsteps of some belated Arab; a pariah dog starts up suddenly from a corner and howls. Through the torn thatch we can see the stars, and presently a silver moonbeam darts through, frosting the earth. Farther down a man is sweeping up the litter.

POLES' PACT WITH
DANZIG'S CITIZENSRepresentatives Reach Agreement
Concerning City's Military
Strength and Access to Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, Switzerland.—No fewer than nine items on the agenda of the Council of the League of Nations at its recent sitting in Geneva had reference to the free city of Danzig, which is under the protection of the League by virtue of a provision of the Treaty of Versailles.

The main difficulty was naturally that of reconciling the claims of the city with those of Poland, for whom Danzig provides the only access to the sea and whose interests are therefore closely involved. The principal representatives of the parties interested who took part in the debates, were General Haking, the High Commissioner of Legation at Danzig, Dr. Sahm, president of the senate of the city, and Professor Askenazy for Poland.

Defense of City

Should Poland be called in to defend the city, the Council reserves the right to associate with her one or more other states, members of the League. The question of the maritime defense of the town was not fully considered, but the High Commissioner was asked to study the means for creating in the port of Danzig, without making it a naval base, a port of entry for Polish warships, which include six torpedo destroyers handed over to Poland by the powers.

In connection with Poland's right to free access to the sea, one of the principal questions was that of her liberty to establish and maintain munition depots in proximity to the Vistula. Poland also asked leave to maintain guards and military escort to deal with the unloading of war material, its storage, and the loading of trains, and their passage through Danzig territory.

On all these points complete agreement was arrived at between the representatives of Poland and Danzig. A special area on the bank of the Vistula will be placed at the disposal of the Polish Government for the purposes mentioned. It will be at a distance

from the city and as far as possible isolated from buildings, but the exact spot and the necessary protective precautions were left to the council of the city to decide.

Polish Guard Admitted

Poland will have the right within the area allotted to her to keep a guard which, while on duty, will bear arms and wear uniform. The High Commissioner had to decide the number of this guard in agreement with the Polish Government, and to be kept informed in all matters concerning it. Outside the reservation the guards are not to bear firearms nor to wear uniform.

On this last point, Professor Askenazy at first raised some difficulty, but on being pressed by Gabriel Habicht withdrew his objections. He said that Poland was finally resolved to adhere to the terms of the Versailles Treaty and did not wish in any way to interfere with the rights conferred on that city. He pointed out that Poland, with its 30,000,000 inhabitants, had great need of this outlet to the sea for the sake of its 600,000 workmen and its flourishing agricultural industry.

Conciliatory Attitude

H. A. L. Fisher, the British member of the Council, congratulated Professor Askenazy on his conciliatory attitude. Nothing could be more pleasing to the British Government, he said, than the cordial cooperation of the free city and the Polish Government. Great Britain had no wish to restrict the rights given to Poland by the Treaty of Versailles. On the contrary it desired that these rights should be enjoyed to the full, and it recognized the necessity for Poland of free access to the sea.

The Marquess Imperial associated himself with these remarks on behalf of the Italian Government. Dr. Sahm also thanked Professor Askenazy and declared that the city was equally anxious to observe strictly the prescriptions of the Treaty. He asked the council to continue its protection of the city, taking into consideration the present economic difficulties from which it was suffering.

TRANSVAAL WORKERS
ACCEPT WAGE CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—At a recent meeting of municipal employees the president of the association reviewed the Lucas award, pointing out that Mr. Lucas laid down that in granting the 70 per cent increase, salaries and wages were to be adjusted every three months according to the cost of living. As the cost of living has fallen 11½ per cent below the figure existing when Mr. Lucas awarded 70 per cent, his honorable employees, could do nothing else than accept the further reduction of 5 per cent during the coming three months.

Thereupon it was proposed to rescind the whole of the proceedings at a previous meeting. This was agreed to with only 14 dissentients out of a meeting of 500. The discussion then ended in a unanimous vote for the reduction.

FIVE-DAY WEEK APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Mr. Dooley, Acting Premier, sent to the press the following notification: "The cabinet considered the question of the application of a system of working five days a week to the undertakings controlled by the State. It was decided that instructions be issued to managers and responsible authorities, the employees of which have been granted a 44-hour week, that such employees are to work five days a week wherever this can be arranged without increasing the cost or lessening the efficiency of the undertaking, provided that where the 44 hours are worked, either in the five days or in the six days, no employee, unless in exceptional circumstances, shall be called upon to work more than 44 hours in any one week, or in the case of continuous processes, 88 hours per fortnight."

SALMON RUN BEGINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BELLINGHAM, Washington.—With many doubting that there would be the usual four-year run of sockeye salmon, the choice of salmon of the Northwest Pacific, there is considerable jubilation among the canners of Puget Sound and among hundreds of fishing trawler hands that the quadrennial run is turning out to be at least as great, it appears, as the 1917 run. The floodtide of sockeye takings was reached in 1913, and this year is far below that. But this year's take so far is accepted as evidence that the run has "come back." The fish are selling from trawlers to canneries at between 50 and 60 cents each, whereas last year they brought from 75 cents to \$1.

WOMEN A FACTOR
IN NATIONS' PACTImportant Part Played at Recent
English Session in Honor
of League Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The League of Nations could not have had more beautiful weather for its recent great rally in Hyde Park, in which women took a very prominent part. Marchers converged on the park from all points and processions of cheerful and enthusiastic women continued to arrive for some time after the speaking had begun. One of the most popular of the 10 platforms that was occupied by representatives of the various women's associations, Mrs. Rackham presiding, and among those who sat aloft were Mrs. Fawcett; Miss Eleanor Rathbone, and other well-known pioneers in the women's movement. Women were represented on every platform, and well they might be, for it was to their initiative alone that the idea and organization of the imposing processions was due.

The platform with the largest audience was that at which Lord Robert Cecil spoke, though Mrs. Philip Snowden, further down the line, was a close competitor in the matter of popularity. Mrs. Oliver Strachey made a telling point when, in countervailing the argument that in order to have peace it was necessary to maintain large standing armies, she observed: "If you want peace in your nursery you do not say to Tommy 'you must keep a poker in your hand, and Jane had better have the tongs.' She also gained ringing cheers on mentioning that Professor Soddy—a great natural scientist of Oxford—had refused to help in any way in the invention of new and terrible gases for the purpose of further destruction.

International Sympathies

The Lithuanian women made a brave show in their procession, wearing, in many cases their national costume and having their hair prettily garlanded with flowers. It was curious also to watch a stolid crowd of English men and women listening, apparently spell-bound, to a young Rumanian gentleman who eloquently expounded his views in a language not a word of which one of them could understand! But the atmosphere seemed to conduce to mutual understanding.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor had a few words with Lord Robert Cecil after he had clambered from the cart whence he had just delivered an inspiring speech. "I believe," he said, "that in this organization women can play an important part. Women in the past have been both praised and abused, set on pedestals and ground into the mud. Some have called them wonderful, and would round the idea of their sex visions of all that is romantic; others have called them silly and have attached to them all that is trivial and unstable, but no one has ever denied that women possess in a very marked degree a love both for ideals and for practical details."

Crowd's Interest Variable

The crowds sitting and lying about on the grass were not the least interesting part of the spectacle. Many had come simply because the day was fine, and there was something to be seen without payment; they were frankly indifferent; in one case hostility was indicated by an indignant and persistent questioner who asked: "Why is the League spending so much money in Geneva?" Nobody answered him, as he ate some strawberries out of a paper bag, and leaning against a tree went to sleep!

At half past four the resolution pledging support for the League of Nations on the part of those present was put from all 10 platforms. After this, in the natural amphitheater near the serpentine, there were exhibitions of dancing by "the Citizens of Today and Tomorrow," and the National Organization of Girls Clubs gave some exceedingly graceful examples of the national dances of the various countries.

SANTA BARBARA PLANTS BULBS

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SANTA BARBARA, California.—Over 40,000 bulbs for flowers, imported from Holland, will be planted in Santa Barbara and suburbs in the next few months.

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A narrow street roofed with a ribbon of blue sky

Draws for The Christian Science Monitor

wherever they dwell, be it in the United States or in Britain, in Canada or Australia or New Zealand, may exert upon the thoughts and purposes of civilized mankind; and I treat it as a concrete entity, because the possession of a common language, common habits of thought, common fundamental axioms of conduct, and the fact that whatever is written by the best minds in any part of the English-speaking world affects the best minds of the other parts, do give a kind of unity to the mind of English-speaking people which overrides all diversities among them.

World Weary of Past

"We see today an old world, a world weary of the past, distracted on this side of the Atlantic by a strife which perpetuates itself in creating 'fresh wrongs that breed fresh resentments and revengeful passions. The time has surely come when a supreme effort should be made to inspire in the most enlightened and far-sighted minds in all the peoples a spirit of good will which may replace international hatreds by a sense of common interests and a vision of the blessings concord may bring. The road may be distant, but it is a splendid goal toward which we are bound to strive."

I have spoken," Lord Bryce con-

cluded. "Of American history as a part of the history of the English-speaking community of peoples—the history of that branch which is now the largest, the richest, and the least accessible from without, yet whose fortunes are indissolubly linked with those of all the others. Through its history it has retained that boldness and resourcefulness and tenacity of purpose which belonged to the ancient stock that came from the Elbe to the Hudson and from the Thames to the Mississippi, and onward to the Mississippi. It has cherished high ideals and holds fast to them still. Will it not be in days to come the glory of the free English-speaking peoples, to which Providence has given the widest influence and therewith the greatest responsibility any group of peoples has ever received, if they should join in using that influence to guide the feet of all mankind into the way of peace?"

DAKOTA BANK ASSETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

city; then stepped into the nearest boat. The Arab turned the swing awning on edge, to save our heads, and untiringly, pushed through the crush. Just outside the mouth of the creek, the tide flowed swiftly over the mud banks, filling the channels one by one as it swept past them; the yellow water crept along more and more sluggishly between the date palms. The entrance to the creek was jammed with gummy Arab craft floating in on the tide, and with balaam playing backward and forward between the little bazaar and the embankment; the latter curved round in a broad arc of cobbled road, and was lined with high dust-colored houses; the desert winds had long since gnawed the mortar from between the sun-dried bricks. A few carriages rattled over the cobbles toward the city.

Presently we had left the crowded little port behind us, and were gliding along by date gardens festooned with vines. Our boatmen, having poled us to the creek, were now content to loiter back and allow the tide to carry us along; occasionally they would dip a paddle lazily into the water. Thus we drifted, now under the embankment wall, now close to the verdant gardens, where black-cloaked women stooped to fill their tall copper jars with water. Houses now began to appear on both sides of the creek, date palms vanished, the roofs of the city rose in front of us. A black cavernous opening yawned amidst the confusion of buildings, and our boatmen drew in to the steps. So we climbed ashore and next minute entered the tunnel which gaped, like an Aladdin's cave, before us, and was indeed the only visible entrance to the city of Basrah. "Ba lahi! ba lahi!" It is not, however, easy to comply with this truculent demand to make way; for the rickety carriage which approaches slowly with a wobbling motion (being indeed borne on wheels so warped that they stray visibly into the third dimension) seems to fill the narrow street. People dodge from under the horse's very nose and flatten themselves against the wall to give room. The even flow of the current is checked for a moment as the people are divided and pelt up on either side; next moment they flow by and spread out again.

Now we emerge into the open street, shut in between high houses with barred windows; they are not really high, but the narrow street roofed with a ribbon of blue sky makes them appear so. Heavy wooden doors studded with large iron nails give a faint hint of feudalism, and the stout brass knockers suggest that one must hammer loud and long before anyone will venture to open to possible enemies. Perhaps from some secret covey the visitor will be carefully scrutinized as admittance will be granted. The doors are two or three steps below the level

the plaster roof is composed of a series of cupolas, affording ample shade; shafts of afternoon sunlight slinking sideways through circular openings, high up, throw lozenge-shaped splashes on the damp ground and on the swaying crowd. Steam broods over the bazaar; for the water bearer has been his rounds, carrying his glistening mask under one arm like a bagpipe as he squirts water over the trampled earth.

Among the motley crowd are Arabs, Jews, Chaldeans, and others to whom it would be more difficult to assign a nationality. The sober black cloaks and thin veils of the Jewish women contrast sharply with the pale pink, blue, green or white aba of the Chaldeans, those strange survivors from Nestorian times who, like fossils, recall some forgotten epoch. Yet they are living fossils, as though long since cut off from the rest of the world, like the strange beasts of Australia, they have been spared the changes wrought by competition, and have come down to us unchanged through the centuries. Certainly they are ungainly folk, their features coarse, their bearing antiquated; wrapped in their voluminous cloaks, with hoods pulled over their head, they waddle along with shuffling step; nevertheless they are kindly folk.

Mostly there are shops—little arched cells lined with shelves, huddled out of the brick walls. Two or three people squat on the floor of each cell, or on a bench in front, their wares spread out before them and piled about them. Some are at work, sewing busily, making clothes or buskins. There are many kinds of shops—book shops, provision shops, silk shops—as in any oriental bazaar; but the red-bearded Hajj who sells odds and ends from the four corners of Asia chiefly attracts our attention. There are Persian lamps and Chinese brass padlocks, knives from the Pathan border, old stamps, pebbles, coins, wood carving, and a hundred quaint things such as one may amass in an eastern bazaar.

Further along are the silversmiths, making rings and bangles such as the Arab women wear. They make boxes, too, which they have a trick of inlaying or engraving with some black substance. The Jewish and Chaldean shopkeepers clamor loudly for our custom, but the Arabs hold aloof, indifferent whether we halt or pass by; they will haggle with us if we stop and speak to them in their own tongue—they have no English; but they care little. The ring of metal catches our ears, and along comes one hanging together two brass cups as though they were cymbals, and shouting "mal harid!"—that is, cold water. Then he stops and pours out for the thirsty people who cluster round him water from the earthenware jar he carries. From afar we hear the banging and clanging of the smiths at work in the

CIERVIST SCHEME IN SPAIN OPPOSED

Bill for National Reconstruction,
Especially as Applied to
Railways, Is Said to Make
Higher Rates Inevitable.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—It is commonly remarked that one of the most extraordinary features of the new scheme of national reconstruction on the most thorough lines, as embodied in the bill which has been introduced by the Minister of Public Works, Mr. de la Cierva, is the speed and definiteness with which it was prepared. Critics have been making their attacks upon it, but among those who are ready in favor of reaction as against progress and would let Spain take her chance on the old lines, they discover few bad points, and so it happens that most of their criticism comes to be of a constructive and rather helpful character than otherwise.

The main objection, for what it is worth, is, of course, that of the financing of the scheme, the suggestion that Spain cannot yet afford these luxuries of a good railway service and fine roads, no matter what the prospects of return might be. After this the critics are mainly fastening on small details, and such matters as the fact that the bill was prepared too hurriedly. A politician of the statesman class, a man of clear judgment and good prestige, a former Minister of Public Works, Mr. Gasset, launched a heavy charge against the bill, on this point of hasty manufacture, and was in favor of a negative to the report of the commission on the bill. He himself had once prepared a national reconstruction scheme. Having animadverted severely on the financial proposals in the measure, he endeavored through quotations of facts and figures to show that its authors had been in such a hurry that they were not quite clear upon their own scheme. Thus, he pointed out, it was stated in the bill that a sum of \$42,000,000 pesetas would be devoted to the construction of roads, but 48 hours later it was recognized that this would not be sufficient, and that it would be necessary to increase it, as in fact it was increased, not by 2,000,000, 4,000,000 or 6,000,000, but by 230,000,000 in 48 hours!

Specific Objections

Mr. Gasset wanted to know how and when this great scheme of reconstruction had been studied, when within 48 hours it was necessary to recast the figures and some of the features of the scheme itself. The light and irresponsible way in which the project had been set up was indicated in the bill. It was said that the government would be authorized to pay the credits indicated in the estimates of the Ministry of Public Works as indicated at the end of the article, "together with such increases as in each case should be found indispensable." Mr. Gasset thought it would be better if the Minister straightway asked for a blank check without saying anything at all about the manner in which it was to be applied.

In the same way there was the matter of the repair of the existing railways, which were falling into a state of decay in some cases of almost irreparable decay. In the bill it was set forth that a sum of 400,000,000 pesetas should be devoted to this purpose, but then 48 hours passed and it came to the knowledge of the Ministry that it was necessary to add not 2,000,000 nor 4,000,000 nor 6,000,000 pesetas, but 70,000,000 more!

There was also the matter of the hydraulic works, in the bill 600,000,000 pesetas were devoted to this subject, and it was assumed that careful study had been given to it in arriving at this figure, for surely it was sufficiently large to deserve such study, but 48 hours passed and then at a single mark was deducted from these 600,000,000 no less than 700,000,000. If, when the figure of 600,000,000 was put forward, the subject had not been thoroughly considered, what guarantees were to be offered to the country in respect to a plan of public works from which 700,000,000 out of 600,000,000 pesetas were chipped off in the space of 48 hours? Sixty million pesetas were set apart for reconstruction and other works at the ports, but two days later it was announced that this was insufficient, and that not 1,000,000 or 2,000,000, but 22,000,000 pesetas must be added to it.

Six Per Cent Loans Expected

On the point of the financing of the scheme, loans were to be effected at 6 per cent, redeemable in 50 years, and it appeared that for each 50,000,000 pesetas that were obtained, 15,000,000 and a fraction were to be spent on works and 34,000,000 and a fraction were to be devoted to paying interest—to usury. When 50,000,000 had been spent 15,750,000 would have been put into public works and 34,250,000, or more than double, would have gone in interest. For each 100,000,000 obtained for these public works 2,170,000 were to be paid for interest.

In the matter of the railways he had been trying to find an explanation for the consortium, for the spending of 3,000,000,000, which he could show must exceed 14,000,000,000, to the service of confusing promises and vague statements for which it was always being said that something would be "established" or "proposed" or "done." No other explanation could be found than that which has been mentioned outside the Congress, to the effect that the Minister of Public Works was sending the business of propaganda at meetings in the country a very different thing from his work at the Ministry itself, and that when he came to take

his pen in hand for the preparation of this great measure and had to take into account the whole circumstances in their variety, and their necessities he had found it essential to make an increase in the railway rates, and in the bill itself had then tried to hide an enormous, a stupendous rise in the rates.

Yearly Increase of Outlay

The increase in expenses in one year on the railway system in general would be 133,000,000, almost as much again as the companies took in receipts at present, and if this sum was to be found in increased rates, then those rates would have to be put up by at least 80 per cent in order to obtain those 200,000,000. On the whole, Mr. Gasset failed to find that this Cierva scheme was worth all the extra money when the scheme of reconstruction as himself had once prepared could have been put through for less than 2,000,000,000 and one prepared by Mr. Calderon for 2,000,000,000.

On behalf of the commission that had passed the report on the measure, Mr. Castiel explained why the additions to which Mr. Gasset referred had become necessary, and went on to suggest later, from facts and figures previously adduced and which he said had not been contradicted, that in the case of the Madrid, Saragossa & Alicante Railway, to take one of the best examples, an increase of rates amounting to only 5 per cent would be sufficient. And as to the total cost, and the excess over the scheme of Mr. Gasset and Mr. Calderon, conditions now were completely different, and today problems had to be dealt with that could be neglected formerly.

Bill Defended

Before this debate ended Mr. de la Cierva himself rose to insist upon the fact that at the Ministry of Public Works the watchword now was thoroughness in every way, and that the deepest study was given to every detail in his department. If, for instance, it was a matter of the repair of the roads, all the information and statistics, costs and materials and labor and everything else were obtained and studied. It was known what state the roads were in, province by province, and it might be said road by road, and at the last district offices the public works were communicated with by telegraph, facts were rectified, and in general it had been estimated that the increased cost of materials and of labor required an increase in the estimated costs.

He objected to Mr. Gasset's suggestion that the railway rates would have to be raised by 80 per cent. This was merely a case of doing tricks with figures. He himself was a very bad mathematician, but he always arrived at the right result at the finish, and in this matter he had had the assistance of the best experts. But on the main question it was the outstanding fact that the railways did not at present answer to the necessities of the national economy, and Spain was in very grave danger of economic ruin, and not that only but immediate ruin.

With that conviction, he had asked himself whether they ought to improve the railways, yes or no; and the answer was yes. The next question was whether the railways were in a position to do it themselves, and whether they should be left to issue 60-year debentures with foreign concessions or whether the national patrimony should be devoted to the task, and he concluded that it was more convenient to the public interests that the State should do it. With the improvement of the systems it was reasonable to suppose that there would be a great increase in traffic, and that again the income from it would be much increased. So there was good reason to hope that there would not need to be any increase in rates. But 90 per cent! He wondered whoever could have supplied Mr. Gasset with such an appalling figure.

SEIZED LANDS ARE RETURNED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The State Land Office at Baton Rouge is investigating the records relative to the delinquent tax lands awarded by law to the State since 1880. Titles to large parcels of such land from practically all parishes are shown to have gone to the State. Immediate action is to be taken as rapidly as the records can be investigated and former owners located if possible.

Registrar Fred J. Grace is in Shreveport, Caddo Parish, in connection with this investigation and as soon as the work is completed there, similar action will be taken in the parish of Orleans, which comprises the city of New Orleans.

Redemption of such property by original owners is being accomplished daily and it is believed that by bringing the matter to the attention of the public a great many more of the titles will be cleared.

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You'll find here clothes that have the good characteristics of fine custom tailoring. Fabrics that cannot be excelled.

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READJUSTMENT OF FRENCH FINANCE

Provisional Estimates of Budget
for 1922, Before Commission
of Chamber, Show Approach
to Needed Equilibrium

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The fundamentals of state finance laid down by Paul Doumer in making his provisional estimates of the budget for 1922, which is already before the commission of the Chamber, are perfectly sound, and there have been general felicitations that an approach is being made to the equilibrium that is so necessary.

These calculations are in complete measure deserved, but it is better to be frank and to examine what is being done without any prejudices. It is not yet that France will find that balance between her receipts and her expenses that she is seeking. Many drastic measures have to be taken. It is not a mere paper budget showing a fairly good case that is required; it is a great financial program. Three figures alone will show how difficult is the task of France. The services of the public debt will call for over 11,000,000,000 francs a year. Army and navy and miscellaneous services will call for anything from 5,000,000,000 francs to 7,000,000,000 francs. The total expenditure is estimated at 25,000,000,000 francs. It will be seen that the margin of what may be called compressible expenses is comparatively small. When the debt and the army have been subtracted from the budget, there remains a sum of about twice as much as sufficed before the war. As the coefficient of pre-war prices must be regarded as three, it is not easy to see how France can manage on the amount left over after the debt and the military claims have been provided for.

Recoverable Budget

There remains too the budget which is recoverable upon Germany—the pensions and reconstructions budget. It seems certain that Germany will contribute nothing like the sum which must be expended, and whether financial credits are raised locally or by the government the burden in any case will have to be borne.

These facts are in no sense stated to the detriment of France. On the contrary, it is surely better that the problem should be understood and that there should not be a rather foolish alternation between the deepest pessimism and an unwarranted financial optimism. It is not because Mr. Doumer has thus early in the year placed certain figures before the Chamber that it is possible suddenly to declare, as so many journals are declaring in effect, that France which was in difficulties is now out of the wood. It has always been curious to observe these violent fluctuations of opinion. Sometimes it has been the most of order to paint the situation blacker than it is, and distinguished French financiers have uttered alarming words. Then, without rhyme or reason a sort of command goes forth to assume that in the twinkling of an eye the problem has been completely solved. Of course nothing has been solved, and the proposed budget of Mr. Doumer changes very little.

New Manner of Procedure

First, however, it may be observed that there is much that is encouraging in the manner in which the problem is being tackled. It has been the custom of recent years, as pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor, to allow the budget to remain unpassed until the year to which it applies has partly run its course. This was the case in 1921 as in previous years. The result was that monthly credits for expenditure that had not been approved had to be passed. The method is haphazard. It makes for insufficient control. Happily such a system is apparently coming to an end. The budget for the next year is already being worked out and it is hoped to pass it in the Chamber before 1922 really opens.

The fundamentals laid down by the government are, so far as they go, excellent; it is proposed to suppress the extraordinary budget—which must not be confounded with the special budget recoverable upon Germany—and also to suppress the special accounts which it is impossible to supervise and which have certainly constituted an indefensible financial proceeding. Everything except pensions and reconstruction is to be included in a single budget. That is certainly an advance. Budgetary unity is an essential preliminary to financial solidity. It imposes simplicity and financial honesty and tends to a clear understanding of the situation.

Then it seeks to abolish what has been called the "era of daily loans." While consolidating loans are inevitable, it is resolved that the state

shall not raise any more money in this way until this year and that the normal receipts from taxation and other sources shall be made to cover the expenditure.

Balance for Each Year

Mr. Doumer then estimates that expenditure next year will be 25,400,000,000 francs and the receipts 25,514,000,000 francs. Nominally, therefore, there is actually a balance in favor of the exchequer. The expenditure has been cut down from 25,499,000,000 francs voted for 1921 on April 30 of this year. The reduction is greater than it seems to be because the expenditure of Alsace-Lorraine is for the first time incorporated in the general budget. The interest of the public debt, which so far has been controlled, has also increased by 1,000,000,000 francs. Four hundred million francs are affected to amortization. Thus, if these estimates prove correct there has certainly been a vigorous cutting down.

As for the estimated resources, it is estimated that from direct contributions 3,000,000,000 francs will be forthcoming and from indirect taxes, customs duties, and so forth, 16,130,000,000 francs—a total of 19,130,000,000 francs. In addition there are exceptional resources, such as the liquidation of stocks and contributions from war profits amounting to 3,050,000,000 francs. It will, therefore, be seen that Mr. Doumer, in adopting a figure to represent the receipts, has placed it a good deal higher than the receipts he is able to specify. There is a deficit of 3,000,000,000. This, however, is to be covered by new resources, such as the increase of the sales tax, if necessary.

Large Sum Still Needed

The broad fact remains that in spite of the nominal balancing of the budget 3,000,000,000 francs will still be found. Moreover, the deficit is likely to be greater. However, assuming that 3,000,000,000 francs is the real deficit, such economists as M. J. B. de la Chapelle, who is in charge of the Finance section of the Commission of Finance, are not proposing any method by which it can be made up. It leaves to the Commission of Finance the task of choosing between a policy of further suppression of expenditure and a policy of new taxes. It is represented that it is the business of the government to make precise propositions.

Indeed, Mr. J. B. de la Chapelle, who is one of the ablest authorities in France, declares that one of the causes of the financial disorder is the abdication of the government before the Commission of Finance. The role of the commission is not to direct but to supervise. The true responsibility remains the responsibility of the minister. From all this it will be observed that it would be somewhat misleading to represent that the situation has been changed as if by a magic wand from an unsatisfactory into a satisfactory one. That France will overcome all her difficulties is not in doubt, but it is wrong to suggest that in future all is plain sailing.

ACTIVE CAMPAIGN BY DRY AGENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Extension of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois by building local organizations in all parts of the state is to be a feature of the most active campaign for law enforcement this league has ever made, according to announcement here by F. Scott McBride, state superintendent of the organization. Another feature of the campaign foreseen is intense activity against an assault upon the Legislature at the primary next April by the wet interests.

"After a close fight at the last session of the Legislature," said Mr. McBride, "we succeeded in writing into the statutes of the state the strongest and best law enforcement measure we believe has yet been passed by any state. The great purpose of the new law is to get the local and county officials to keep their oath of office in bringing about enforcement. To do this our organization must build throughout the entire state such local organizations as are necessary to keep in touch with these officials and insure enforcement through the local officials. You can see from this that we have the biggest task before us yet faced and our plans are to put on the most active campaign for law enforcement we have ever made, beginning in the early fall.

"Then, the legislative primary will be held on the second Tuesday of April. We have learned from the last Legislature that the wets have not given up the fight and that we must fight hard to hold our legislation and get additional necessary measures. One vote less would have lost us the Illinois prohibition act on second reading. You can see from this outlook that we must hold together our entire field force that we may have experienced workers for the strenuous fall and winter campaigns. An appeal is made to friends of the league for contributions to supplement its financial resources."

FINLAND'S TRUST IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINKI, Finland.—The recent decision of the Council of the League of Nations in the vexed matter of the future of the Aland Islands has naturally been received with much joy and extreme satisfaction here in Finland. At the same time it is realized that Finland's relations with Sweden should be maintained in the friendliest strain and that the necessary final arrangements with this country should be completed as promptly as possible, and in the matter of negotiating, Finland has shown and will continue to show the greatest willingness to meet the requirements of the case. Whether this solution is ideal, however, from the Swedish point of view may be another question.

The organ of the government writes that this decision will increase the confidence in the League of Nations, while the exactly opposite view has been voiced by responsible people in Sweden, and it is prophesied that this decision may lead to results in the future with reference to which no idea can be formed at present. What remains, it is being asked, of national

determination when it is ignored in the case of the Aland Islands, where it has been made manifest in such a concise and unmistakable manner? What is felt of confidence in the new order of justice, of which the League of Nations should be the guardian, when it fares like this in the first real test? It has been settled, states a leading Swedish paper, by this decision of the Council, that a uniform popular will defined geographical borders cannot lay claim to national determination; however clearly expressed, the decision of the people apparently carries no weight.

MEXICO SEEKS LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—Mexico is conducting negotiations with a view to floating a loan of \$2,000,000,000 in the United States, according to information received by T. U. Purcell, manager of the Mexican Trade Bureau of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, from Mr. Riveroll, assistant manager of the Banque Francaise du Mexique, at Tampico, Mexico. The loan is sought to wipe out the current indebtedness of Mexico and enable the republic to take its stand as a nation whose credit and whose currency are substantially backed.

BRITISH CHRISTIANS DEFEND JEWISH RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following resolution has been unanimously passed by the conference of missionary societies in Great Britain and Ireland, which was recently held at the Bible House, London: "To call upon the Christian churches of Great Britain to protest against the calumnies which are now being circulated against the Jewish people in a section of the public press of our land, thus associating themselves with the action recently taken by Christian leaders in America."

"The charge that there is a Jewish conspiracy against Christian civilization is based on documents that on unbiased examination by independent scholars have proved worthless, and in the opinion of the conference are entirely without foundation."

"The conference is convinced that a continuance of the publication of such charges cannot but lead to an increase in the prevailing spirit of unrest, to the detriment of our Christian civilization and national well-being, in addition to the harm entailed to our Jewish fellow countrymen."

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A REDUCTION SALE TO MAKE MORE FRIENDS

"THE OLD HOUSE WITH THE YOUNG SPIRIT" values the friends it has made. It is getting a whole lot out of life beyond mere merchandising.

In the spirit of service it wants to extend its acquaintance with Executives, Professional Men, Young Men on their way up, Students, Boys, and the Mothers of Students and Boys.

As a means to this end very considerable reductions have been made, temporarily, on Garments and articles seasonable for Fall and Spring. But as prices mean nothing apart from the goods to which they apply, we are asking you to see the Apparel, feel the quality, note the style and fit, and then read for yourselves the price story that every tag tells.

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FAMOUS MACULLAR PARKER SUITS (Fall and Spring Weights). Ready to wear. For Men and Young Men.

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Advance Showing
New Autumn Modes
From Authentic Sources
All at the New Lower Prices

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THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND
1207

Sea Campers

Outside the Nursery Window

The Sailor Man

Courtesy of The Society of Arts and Crafts, Boston, Massachusetts

Mr. Bumblebee

The Great Reed-Mace

The Great Reed-Mace

"No, here goes!" he said.
He crawled over the edge, and, as he fell, drew in head and legs and shut

The rooms can be made very pleasant by using colors that blend with one another. If drapes are used at the windows, they should be made of some filmy material such as chiffon. Otherwise it would make the room look very small and crowded. A good way would be to try different materials and color plans, not being satisfied until you are certain you have found just what materials you want for your doll's house.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

AUSTRALIANS ASK
AUTO DUTY CHANGE

Deputation Urges Government to Increase Levy on Bodies but Favors Lower Toll on Chassis from the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Alleging that the duties of American exporters of motor cars were seriously affecting the Australian body-building industry, a deputation representing employers and employees in the industry waited on the Minister for Customs, Mr. Massey Green, with a request for an increased duty on motor-car bodies. At the same time they asked for a reduction in the duty on the chassis. The deputation proposed the following duties on car bodies, the British preferential tariff being indicated by (a), the intermediate tariff by (b), and the general tariff by (c):

Car Body Value	(a)	(b)	(c)
£200	25%	25%	25%
£250	25%	25%	25%
£300	25%	25%	25%
£350	25%	25%	25%
£400	25%	25%	25%
£450	25%	25%	25%
£500	25%	25%	25%
£550	25%	25%	25%
£600	25%	25%	25%
£650	25%	25%	25%
£700	25%	25%	25%
£750	25%	25%	25%
£800	25%	25%	25%
£850	25%	25%	25%
£900	25%	25%	25%
£950	25%	25%	25%
£1,000	25%	25%	25%

DOUBLE-SEATED BODIES	(a)	(b)	(c)
£200	25%	25%	25%
£250	25%	25%	25%
£300	25%	25%	25%
£350	25%	25%	25%
£400	25%	25%	25%
£450	25%	25%	25%
£500	25%	25%	25%
£550	25%	25%	25%
£600	25%	25%	25%
£650	25%	25%	25%
£700	25%	25%	25%
£750	25%	25%	25%
£800	25%	25%	25%
£850	25%	25%	25%
£900	25%	25%	25%
£950	25%	25%	25%
£1,000	25%	25%	25%

BODIES WITH CANOPY TOPS	(a)	(b)	(c)
£200	25%	25%	25%
£250	25%	25%	25%
£300	25%	25%	25%
£350	25%	25%	25%
£400	25%	25%	25%
£450	25%	25%	25%
£500	25%	25%	25%
£550	25%	25%	25%
£600	25%	25%	25%
£650	25%	25%	25%
£700	25%	25%	25%
£750	25%	25%	25%
£800	25%	25%	25%
£850	25%	25%	25%
£900	25%	25%	25%
£950	25%	25%	25%
£1,000	25%	25%	25%

By amending the definitions of "body" and "chassis" the deputation hoped that certain parts now imported separately, or as portions of the chassis, would be dutiable as vehicle parts. The following were the duties sought on the chassis:

Unassembled—British preferential, free; intermediate, 2½ per cent; general, 4 per cent.
Assembled—British preferential, 2½ per cent; intermediate, 7½ per cent; general, 10 per cent.

The deputation declared that manufacturers were afraid of American competition. American exporters were allowing only £11 to £40 for car bodies, which was only about one-third of their proper value, and it was feared that under the present tariff car bodies would be sent in at less than the Australian could build them for. The sliding scale proposed would, it was believed, insure employment in Australia. No increase had been asked on the British rate, as the committee felt that it was stated that the Australian rate had fallen off by from 25 to 30 per cent. While the deputation recognized that the Ministry required revenue they urged that if the duty on the chassis were reduced as requested, there would be more cars sold, and therefore no loss of revenue. Politicians and financial interests in Australia had wrongly regarded the motor car as a luxury, yet most of the lower priced cars were really utility vehicles, and were used as such by the farmers.

In replying, the Minister said that the deputation were asking for a reduction of the British preference from 10 per cent to 5 per cent. During the war the British motor industry had suffered materially from American competition, and the present duties were revised to restore the British trade. He considered that the motor chassis was a fair subject for duty. Generally speaking, the man who bought a motor car was able to pay something. Mr. Massey Green added that he thought the present initial cost of the chassis was due to the raising of the price by the American exporter, who did not wish to encourage Australians to buy the chassis and have the body made in Australia; but he did not see how anti-dumping measures could check this practice. The Minister promised that he would carefully consider all the proposals made by the deputation.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"Business is going to boom soon," says Finance Commissioner Meyer of the Finance Corporation. "If you stand on the fringe of the woods, you can see a business man 'burst his way out' every little while. For a minute he looks around as if dazed, then gives a shout of triumph, and dashes off in a bee line toward the open ground of profit and prosperity."

"Consider these factors: Bond prices are more firm; Congress is about to take action on tax revision; prices of many commodities have hit bottom long since, and are now on the up-grade. Cotton, for instance, advanced 15 cents the other day. It is true the price remains fluctuated, but there are indications that all prices are becoming more and more stabilized."

"Perhaps the largest single factor which now would contribute to return to prosperity would be resumption by dealers and manufacturers, jobbers and wholesalers of the custom of carrying substantial stocks of commodities to meet normal needs of the public. Stocks now are being carried on a head-to-mouth basis. Merchants and business men are afraid to buy because they fear prices will drop."

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NORWAY TO HOLD
INDUSTRIAL FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Preparations have been made for the resumption of the annual Norwegian industrial fair, to be held at Christiania in the beginning of September. Judging from requests made for space, the attendance at the fair will heavily surpass that of last year, for 370 firms have engaged accommodations for exhibits, an increase of almost 40 per cent as compared with last year.

At the Norwegian industrial fair last year the total number of visitors was 44,000 and it is expected that this number will be surpassed this year. Information about the fair may be secured by applying to the Trade Intelligence Bureau of Norway at Christiania. Business men attending the fair will be given an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with Norwegian firms and products.

During the last two years the lace industry of China has shown much development, both in the quality and quantity of the manufactures. In 1920 the value of the total exports was 2,675,530 taels, compared with 123,433 taels in 1913.

Mr. R. Martens, formerly of R. Martens & Co., London and New York, is in Chicago to place orders for the manufacture of 50,000 ringless pistons, an invention that automotive experts say will revolutionize the automobile and stationary engine industry.

A new bank called the Si Tung Bank is being organized by a group of Ningpo and Shanghai merchants with a capital of \$5,000,000. Mr. Han Chi-fung, formerly manager of the Hui Fu Bank, has been engaged as managing director. The Chung Yuen Industrial Bank is the latest addition to the list of modern banks in Hankow. It was organized by a group of Hankow and Shanghai Chinese business men and will conduct business under Chinese management.

The movement of shingles and copper from British Columbia to the Atlantic ports via the Panama Canal is continuing. Every week about 10,000 shingles are shipped, and 1000 tons of copper go monthly. Recently paper and pulp have been added to the list.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the largest Japanese steamship company, showed a net profit of more than \$1,000,000 for the year ended March 31. In spite of the depressed conditions in shipping, the company declared a dividend of 25 per cent, 7,350,000 yen being paid out to the shareholders. This represented a decline of about 35 per cent over the dividends for the corresponding period of the year before.

A Detroit dispatch says Henry Ford plans to produce aluminum from clay at River Rouge at a cost of from five to seven cents a pound, as compared with the present cost of 31 cents, which may revolutionize the present methods of car manufacture, and bring big changes in metal industry.

A Frankfurt dispatch says the Reichsbank has obtained further credit of 50,000,000 gold marks through Mendelsohn & Co. of Amsterdam, Holland, bringing the total credits arranged through this house up to 250,000,000 gold marks.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—While the usual summer dullness is apparent in the lumber industry, there are facts in evidence that indicate an early increase in buying and which lend decided encouragement to the outlook according to the American Lumberman. Furniture sales were heavier than at first anticipated or even hoped for at the summer exhibitions and there is evidence of a very optimistic feeling in the furniture field which means that considerable quantities of hardwood will be purchased shortly.

Improvement in the financial condition of railroad continues in evidence and this situation is reflected in orders for repair and replacement of equipment and supplies. The result is that railroad purchases of lumber show an increase and there are a large number of inquiries out for additional quantities.

Prices have not shown any particular change in tendency. They fluctuate a good deal but the market seems fundamentally firm. From the week ended January 8 to the week ended July 11, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported the following statistics in board feet: Production, 1,146,047,552; shipments, 1,221,004,290; orders, 4,299,425,704.

STEEL CONTRACTS AWARDED
NEW YORK, New York.—The Chinese Government order for 17,000 tons of rails for the Peking-Suiyuan Railway has been placed with the United States Steel Products Company. The contract for 77,000 tons of plates for the Bombay, India, pipe line, bids on which were opened last week, is expected to go to a British concern which is understood to have submitted a low bid.

BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The House of Commons returns for the period April 1 to July 3 show:

Receipts	£124,737,337
Expenditure	£24,483,871
Corresponding period last year:	
Receipts	£124,139,912
Expenditure	£24,138,507

On these important and enduring considerations Mr. Goodenough founds his belief that the settling of certain large scale disputes in the industrial life of a solitary country does not necessarily spell a speedy restoration of normality in industry in that country. The outlook, he admits, is favorable but does not warrant uncontrolled enthusiasm. Much remains to be done before the destruction of the war can be effaced even in the mechanism of international finance and commerce, but there is also required a change in another direction—the ways of thinking adopted by all parties in industry toward their joint enterprises. The organizing power of the employer or the readiness of the workman must not be impaired by

denying to the one who puts more into his work than his fellow, the reward that should follow greater or more effective service. Inordinate demands for rewards out of all proportion to the labor given must also cease and there is evidence, Mr. Goodenough admits, that many opinions that have prevailed since the war are being modified in the light of unsatisfactory national and individual experience, and this is all to the good. For instance, although there are many inequalities in wages paid, due to the fact that the process of readjustment is proceeding at different rates in different industries, yet there is a growing realization of what constitutes monetary values and instances are recurring of settlements based on this realization.

Further, there is at length a much more genuine determination to secure drastic economy both in national and individual expenditures. The weight of the burden entailed by the war is being more accurately gauged, and there is less disposition to believe that relief can be secured by any easy method which would obviate the necessity of making sacrifices. This clearer perception of the realities of the situation is in itself a factor which makes for quiet but confident trade progress, and there is good reason to expect that the curve of prosperity, while it cannot but fluctuate, will steadily trend upward.

DRIFT OF NEW YORK STOCKS AND BONDS
Former Fluctuate Within Narrow Range For Week—Latter Stronger and More Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—Stocks for the past week have continued to fluctuate within a narrow range, while the bond market appears to be growing stronger and more active. In the past month the combined average of 40 bonds used by Dow, Jones & Co., has advanced 3.56 points, a large share of which gain was registered recently. It is natural, therefore, that the market for bonds, which are to be had at attractive prices now, especially when rates generally are dropping and money becoming easier.

A few of the railroad bonds and facts concerning them follow:

Bond	Cur.	Re.	%
Balt. & Ohio cv 4½, 1933	103½	103½	103½
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United States Liberty bonds have been more active recently and prices are improving. Shrewd investors are taking advantage of the opportunity to accumulate these securities.

Stocks have varied little in the past week. Twenty active rails worked down from 73.35 on July 29 to 72.55 on August 5. In the same period 20 industrials advanced from 65.37 to 68.11 while 20 coppers fell from 24.90 to 24.50. The most of this weakness developed the latter part of the week and Saturday was generally a typical midsummer week-end affair.

The following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending August 5, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

Stock	High	Low	Last
3,600 Am Car & Fwy.	125½	122½	124½
1,600 Am H & L pfd	94½	91	91
3,500 At. & N. E. pfd	94½	91	91
3,400 At. & N. E. cv	105½	103½	104½
38,700 Am Wool.	72½	69½	70½
10,800 Atchafon	87½	84½	84½
14,800 At. & N. E. cv	94½	91	91
44,200 Baldwin	80½	78½	77½
13,300 Bell & Ohio	40½	38½	38½
21,300 Beth Steel	52½	49½	50½
14,800 Cal. Harvester	72½	70½	71½
12,800 Cent. Les.	36	33½	33½
24,000 Chandler	80½	78½	79½
37,800 C. R. I. & Pac.	34½	32½	32½
13,600 Cons. Steel	37½	35½	36½
5,600 Cuba Cane	20½	17	17½
118,000 Gen. Asphalt	56½	54½	55½
18,500 Gen. Elec.	120½	118½	119½
41,800 Gt. Nor. O. pfd.	77½	75½	76½
3,800 Int. Harvester	72½	70½	71½
1,200 Int. Paper	64	61½	62½
20,900 Kelly Spring	44½	42½	43½
2,500 Marine pfd.	46½	44½	45½
118,000 Mex. Pet.	104	102	103
14,600 N. Y. Central	73½	70½	70½
5,200 New Haven	17½	16½	16½
35,800 N. Pac.	80½	78	79
30,000 Penn. Ry.	23½	21½	22½
39,500 Pierce Arrow	14½	13½	14½
8,000 P. & M. pfd.	34	32	33
3,800 Rep. I. & S.	49½	47½	48½
7,500 Royal Dutch	82½	80½	81½
7,400 Sears Roebuck	86½	84	85½
12,500 Int. Trans.	27½	25½	26½
3,500 So. Pac.	30	28	29
108,500 Studebaker	80½	78½	79½
17,500 Un. Fruit	108	105½	106½
15,500 U. S. Rubber	54½	51½	52½
114,100 U. S. Steel	76½	73½	74½
35,100 Utah Copper	48½	46½	47

*Ex-dividend.

BRITISH BANKER ON
TRADE PROSPECTS

Mr. F. C. Goodenough, Chairman of Barclays Limited, Sees Signs of Gradual Improvement in Industry and Finance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The conclusion of the long-drawn-out coal strike in Great Britain and the agreement that has been arranged between the owners and the miners has had a reassuring effect on industry and on the general public. When added to this it is remembered that two important wage settlements are to be recorded in the textile and the engineering trades it is not surprising that there is discussion of a noticeable revival of trade, coupled with a growing realization that the nation that wishes for healthy industrial conditions must give value for its services to other nations and must work before it can expect a reward for labor.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. F. C. Goodenough, chairman of Barclays Bank Limited, counsels a wise moderation in expectancy with regard to a trade revival. In his opinion there is certainly a prospect of modified increase in the volume of business in the near future and this revival will contain the seeds of a more permanent and definite recovery, but it would be a mistake to assume that there will be an early return to maximum activity. The expression "trade boom" is unsuitable to describe the process that will follow the recent successful attempts at industrial pacification, such a thing as a boom, if by a boom is meant a renewal of the feverish activity of early 1920, is eminently undesirable, since it could not be regarded as a natural development.

Signs of improvement in the industrial position are visible, states Mr. Goodenough, in the fact that the credit position shows improvement, that accumulated stocks have to some extent been worked off, that there has been a general falling of prices and finally that a number of adjustments have been made in one of the chief factors in the cost of production, that is, in wages. These are symptoms of the state of British trade but inasmuch as British commerce is not thinking apart but is interdependent upon the trade of other nations, it is necessary to adopt a wider viewpoint, and take international factors into consideration. An encouraging feature is that an agreement has been reached at last between the allied powers and Germany which should tend to stabilize the financial relations between them while there has been a considerable improvement and certainly less fluctuation in the continental exchange.

On the other hand, seeing that the basis of world trade is the exchange of goods, there is obvious necessity not only for increased production but also for improved mechanism of exchange, before a return can be made to anything like the pre-war condition of industry. Various credit schemes have been devised some of them being now in operation, to assist badly hit countries to resume production on a normal scale, but these schemes have not proved to be the universal panacea which, by some, they were thought to be. Mr. Goodenough believes that only a moderate amount of reliance can be placed in them as their success is so much dependent upon the restoration of political stability throughout Europe, and this has proved to be a lengthy business. In addition to the great need for production on a normal scale, stability of exchange and sound currency are further essentials to a healthy condition of trade. There are also the reparations payments and the enormous foreign debts incurred by the allied powers, which all disturb the even flow of trade and require special measures to eliminate the disturbances in international credit that they would otherwise cause.

The ultimate settlement, either of external debt or of indemnity payments, must be in the form of goods, and it must also be remembered that trade itself is not in its essence the exchange of goods for credit but that its permanent basis must be the direct or indirect exchange of goods for goods. A sound currency is the basis of a stable exchange and nations which have departed from the gold standard must get back to it or to some such possible alternative as a gold exchange standard, says Mr. Goodenough. If they desire financial salvation, the more a state treasury issues paper money the more it is adding to its liabilities, for paper money represents not real assets which other countries will accept in payment but mere promises to pay in the future.

Moderation Is Urged
On these important and enduring considerations Mr. Goodenough founds his belief that the settling of certain large scale disputes in the industrial life of a solitary country does not necessarily spell a speedy restoration of normality in industry in that country. The outlook, he admits, is favorable but does not warrant uncontrolled enthusiasm. Much remains to be done before the destruction of the war can be effaced even in the mechanism of international finance and commerce, but there is also required a change in another direction—the ways of thinking adopted by all parties in industry toward their joint enterprises. The organizing power of the employer or the readiness of the workman must not be impaired by

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FOURTH MATCH OF
TOUR IS DRAWN

Philadelphia Pilgrims Play
Against Lion Robinson's
Cricket Eleven at Atle-
borough, England.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ATLEBOROUGH, England (Sat-
urday)—In the fourth match of their
cricket tour, in England, the Phila-
delphia Pilgrims played a drawn game
against Lion Robinson's eleven here
today.

The Pilgrims had just finished play-
ing a drawn game against the Crusaders
at Canterbury, which included three
Cambridge University "Blues," when
they opened their match against Mr.
Robinson's eleven, and when stumps
were drawn had scored 153 runs and
lost 7 wickets in their first innings.
As in the match against the Crusaders
rain interfered considerably with play
and Philadelphia, who batted first, did
not commence proceedings until mid-
day. In the short time at their dis-
posal they reached the figures above
mentioned, the highest individual score
being 53 by J. L. Evans.
Saturday the Pilgrims carried their
overnight first innings score to 214.
When they batted the second time they
were far less successful and made
only 58 runs, the top score being 40
by E. W. Milfin, who was eventually
caught out. The rapid dismissal of
the Americans was in a great meas-
ure due to the bowling of Robert
Fowler, who took 7 wickets for 58
runs. Mr. Robinson's team hit up 124
in its first innings and had scored 51
for 3 wickets in its second when
stumps were drawn.

FRENCH TITLE WON
BY AUBREY BOOMER

Captures Open Golf Champion-
ship at Le Touquet, France, in
Playoff With Arnaud Massy

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LE TOUQUET, France—The French
open golf championship this season,
as always, was an interesting event,
but not so much so as had been hoped.
In former years all the British pro-
fessionals of consequence have been
in the habit of moving across the
Channel immediately the champion-
ship at home was completed, and play-
ing for the French title. This season,
however, was far too strenuous to
permit of the players undertaking this
competition, and so it came about that
the only first-class English entry was
that of Harry Vardon, who has certain
sentimental associations with Le
Touquet, where he made a long sojourn
during a winter many years ago.
Vardon also wished to associate him-
self in this championship with the
appearance and good prospects of young
Aubrey Boomer, who is the son of the
Jersey schoolmaster who most en-
couraged Vardon when a boy and re-
sident there, dividing his time between
gardening and carrying clubs as a
caddy, to take up golf as a profession.
The United States players were
missing, but the indefatigable J. H.
Kirkwood, the Australian champion,
visited Le Touquet with the object of
snatching a championship before his
return. If possible, and he was due to
leave England for New York en route
for Australia a day or two later.

There was, however, abundant ma-
terial for a good championship, and
the French professionals turned out
to a man, keener on this event than
on the British one that had recently
been contested in Scotland. Le
Touquet, if not the very best course
in France, is very good, and decidedly
one of the pleasantest, with its belts
of trees and its bunkers with silver
sand. It was here that the very
last championship played in Europe
before the war was held, that being
the same French open, when J. D.
Edgar, who has since crossed the
Atlantic, was the victor.

The event is played under ordinary
open championship conditions, four
rounds of stroke play. There was
some fine scoring on the first day,
three cards of 71 being returned, one
of these by Kirkwood, another by
Frederick Leach, of Northwood, and
the third by Boomer, who has a way
of distinguishing himself as a cham-
pionship as this, by justifying these
two expeditions of his from Spain to the
patrons who have supported him in
them. But he was not at his best.

The contest on the second day was
quite exciting, and all the better for
the fact that from the beginning it
was mainly confined to the three men,
Boomer, Massy, and Kirkwood. The
Australian was the first of these to
play, Massy was immediately after
him, and Boomer went out an hour
later. All three played fine golf, and
with the conditions perfect, the scor-
ing was most remarkable. Massy and
Boomer each put on a 69.

In the fourth round Massy excelled
himself with another 69—two of them
on the same day—and, by this gaining
three strokes on Boomer, tied with
him for first place, their aggregate
being the lowest with which any real

championship had been won, and four
strokes less than that of Edgar when
he succeeded at Le Touquet in 1914.
Their 284 really represented wonder-
ful golf, even if made under compar-
atively easy conditions. So it hap-
pened that Massy and Boomer had to
play off over 35 holes on the following
day. Massy was expected to win, but
fortune favored the younger man,
who was at his best again and gained
three strokes in the first round. This
advantage he never lost, and at the
sixteenth hole in the second round
Massy picked up his ball, just as he
did when playing off a tie for the open
championship many years ago against
Harry Vardon at Sandwich.

PARKDALE CANOE
CLUB IS WINNER

Annual Canadian Association
Regatta Proves Greatest Suc-
cess—Balm Beach Is Second

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Despite ad-
verse conditions the annual cham-
pionship regatta of the Canadian Canoe
Association, held on the course of the
Parkdale Canoe Club here Saturday,
was the greatest success in the history
of the organization and although there
were no records broken, practically
every event produced keen competi-
tion. A strong current, wind assisted
in heavy waves on the lake and this
retarded the boats and made the time
comparatively slow.

The entries were the best from
the fourth divisions of the Canadian
Canoe Association, which have head-
quarters at Montreal, Ottawa, Winni-
peg and Toronto, and there were at
least nine entries in each of the 11
events. Although there is no cup for
the club obtaining the most points in
the regatta there was great rivalry
between the various contestants and
the Parkdale Club showed the way
with 18 points, secured by five firsts
and two seconds. The Balm Beach
Club, also of Toronto, was second
with 15 points, and the Ottawa-New
Edinburgh third with 8. The Toronto
district led the way with a total of 42
points compared to 15 for Montreal
and 8 for Ottawa. The Winnipeg pad-
dlers failed to obtain a point.

The visiting canoeists were greatly
handicapped by the heavy seas, as with-
out exception they are all accustomed
to paddling on rivers and lakes and
the poor showing of the outsiders can
be attributed in a large measure to
this condition. The sea called for
steady paddling and many of the east-
ern and western paddlers were
swamped when they attempted to
spurt. The local boys were at home
in the heavy going.

The chief interest centered in the
half and one-mile war canoe races
for the Canadian championship and
both were won by the Parkdale No. 1
crew, who were the favorites. Park-
dale also won the junior, senior and
intermediate four, the same quartette
taking the first two. The Roy brothers
of Ottawa won the four of the eight
points secured by their club by win-
ning the junior and intermediate tan-
dems and coming third in the senior
two-blade event.

Seventeen different clubs were rep-
resented in the regatta and each event
called for at least nine starters. There
were 11 crews in each of the canoe
events, making a total of 165 paddlers
in each race. The summary:

Junior Singles—Won by J. Deschamps,
Island Aquatic Association; second, R.
Burton, Volais Boat Club, third, Time—
4m. 58s.
Senior Singles—Won by F. W. Smith,
Champlain, Montreal; second, R. Gibbons,
Ottawa, New Edinburgh, Ottawa, third,
Time—4m. 58s.
Half-Mile War Canoe—Won by Park-
dale Canoe Club (Joseph Lynch, stroke,
George Duncan, Harold Austin, Allen
Lynch, Percy Piers, Clyde Keeler, Charles
French, Percy Swain, Gordon Montgomery,
Herbert Elliott, Ernest Elliott, Her-
bert Elliott, Roland Reilly, Harry Weis-
miller, Robert Smith, coxswain); Chateau-
nay Club, Montreal, second; Grand Trunk
Canoe Club, third, Time—4m. 58s.
Intermediate Tandem—Won by Roy
Brothers, New Edinburgh Club, Ottawa;
A. Lindsay and H. Carlier, Lachine Club,
Montreal, second; R. Nurse and J. Mc-
Carthy, Balm Beach, Toronto, third,
Time—4m. 40s.

Junior Four—Won by Parkdale Canoe
Club (E. Elliott, A. Lynch, E. Elliott and
F. Neill); Parkdale Canoe Club, second;
Toronto Canoe Club, third, Time—4m. 27s.
Senior Four—Won by W. Porter
and G. Thorne, Balm Beach Club, To-
ronto; second, Roy Brothers, Parkdale
Canoe Club, Ottawa; third, Roy Brothers,
New Edinburgh Club, Ottawa, Time—
4m. 40s.

Intermediate Four—Won by Parkdale
Canoe Club (Joseph Lynch, stroke, George
Duncan, Harold Austin, Allen Lynch,
Percy Piers, Clyde Keeler, Charles
French, Percy Swain, Gordon Montgomery,
Herbert Elliott, Ernest Elliott, Her-
bert Elliott, Roland Reilly, Harry Weis-
miller, Robert Smith, coxswain); Chateau-
nay Club, Montreal, second; Grand Trunk
Canoe Club, third, Time—4m. 10s.
Senior War Canoe—Won by Parkdale
Canoe Club (Joseph Lynch, stroke, George
Duncan, Harold Austin, Allen Lynch,
Percy Piers, Clyde Keeler, Charles
French, Percy Swain, Gordon Montgomery,
Herbert Elliott, Ernest Elliott, Her-
bert Elliott, Roland Reilly, Harry Weis-
miller, Robert Smith, coxswain); Chateau-
nay Club, Montreal, second; Grand Trunk
Canoe Club, third, Time—4m. 10s.

MISS MARION HOLLINS WINS
NEW LONDON, Connecticut—Miss
Marion Hollins of Westbrook, Long
Island, who made a brilliant showing in
this year's British ladies' tournament,
won the annual women's invitation
golf tournament of the Shennecossett
Country Club here Saturday by defeat-
ing Mrs. H. A. Jackson of Greenwich,
former national and metropolitan
champion, by 2 and 1.

AUSTRALASIANS
ENTER SEMI-FINAL

Defeat British Isles Team
Three Out of Five Contests
in the Davis Cup Cham-
pionship—Meet Denmark Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The
Australian tennis team won three out
of five contests played at the Allegheny
Country Club at Sewickley Heights for
the Davis Cup, in the second round of
that tennis championship, and will
therefore go into the semi-final round
against the players from Denmark at
the Mayfield Country Club, Cleveland,
Ohio, this week. Two singles matches
were played Saturday afternoon, J.
O. Anderson of Australasia defeating
F. G. Lowe of the British Isles in the
first, 6-3, 6-3, 1-2, 6-2, which
really settled the issue, but the pro-
gram was carried to a finish, and in
the second game Capt. Maxwell Wood-
man of the British Isles team defeated
J. B. Hawkes of Australasia in the
closest and hardest fought match of
the series, 6-3, 6-2, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

This meant that young Hawkes, the
left-handed player, is the weak part
of the Anzac team, as he lost both
the games taken by the Britishers.
With G. T. Anderson, former president
of the United States Lawn Tennis As-
sociation, in the referee's chair, An-
derson and Lowe got under way and
the Australasian soon showed his su-
periority by his beautifully timed shots
at the net that had his opponent un-
certain in his movements, while the
serving of the Anzac was sure and
steady. He took the first set, 6-2,
and kept up his bewildering work, as
Lowe was unable to meet the furious
onslaughts of the man facing him.
Anderson showed a wonderful knack
of outguessing his opponent, and
played his shots just right, winning the
set, 6-3. However, the Britisher
seemed to find himself in the third set,
scoring 44 points in his six games to
35 points and three games for An-
derson. The match by points follows:

First Set
Anderson 1 2 4 4 4 4 3-2
Lowe 4 1 2 3 1 1 3-1
Second Set
Anderson 5 1 0 1 1 4 3-1
Lowe 3 4 4 6 3 5 4-3
Third Set
Anderson 5 1 0 1 1 4 3-1
Lowe 3 4 4 6 3 5 4-3
Fourth Set
Anderson 4 1 2 4 4 4 2-3
Lowe 4 2 4 1 1 1 1-6

Even after the issue had been set-
tled by Anderson's victory, the gal-
lery remained for the last match of
the series, that between Hawkes and
Woodman, and they were well paid for
their loyalty, as this was far and away
the best match ever seen at the Alle-
gheny Country Club courts. The Brit-
ish Isles captain started after Hawkes
with a vim and determination that
meant a hard battle for him. The
first set went to Woodman by 6-3, he
taking 32 points to 21 for his opponent.
Hawkes was unsteady in his shooting,
especially from the back court, while
the Britisher played as carefully as if
the issue had not yet been settled. But
a different hue was given to the sec-
ond set, when Hawkes gave an ex-
hibition of brilliant tennis playing in
every phase of the game that brought
forth the prolonged applause of the gal-
lery. This went to the Australasian by
a score of 6-0, and 25 points to 17. The
third set was won by Hawkes, 7-5, in
the finest game of the three days' work.
Many times during the set
duces was reached and eliminated by
each player, until the left-hander
managed to win the fifteenth and six-
teenth and the set.

Hawkes' energy was all gone, how-
ever, and the perseverance of the
Britisher came into evidence when the
next two sets were played, which he took by
the same score, 6-3, and the match. The
match by points follows:

First Set
Woodman 2 1 4 4 5 2 4-3
Hawkes 4 4 4 2 3 1 3-1
Second Set
Woodman 2 1 4 4 5 2 4-3
Hawkes 4 4 4 2 3 1 3-1
Third Set
Woodman 4 2 1 4 2 3 4-1
Hawkes 0 4 2 3 4 1 4-1

Fourth Set
Woodman 4 2 1 4 2 3 4-1
Hawkes 0 4 2 3 4 1 4-1
Fifth Set
Woodman 4 2 1 4 2 3 4-1
Hawkes 0 4 2 3 4 1 4-1

Paired with Williams, Washburn
won the doubles prize by defeating
Howard and Robert Kinsey of San
Francisco, California, in straight sets,
6-0, 6-4, 6-4. Williams and Wash-
burn played brilliant tennis and they
had to, as the Kinseys make one of
the strongest doubles teams in the
country. Washburn and Williams
played a net game and their speed and
generosity was more than the Kin-
seys could withstand. They really
never had a chance to get their game
going. The summary:

NEWPORT CASINO TENNIS SINGLES
Final Round
W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated
R. N. Williams 3d, Boston, 4-6, 6-3, 1-6,
6-2, 6-3.

DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round
W. M. Washburn, New York, and R. N.
Williams 3d, Boston, defeated W. M.
Johnston and W. E. Davis, San Francisco,
6-4, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

Robert Kinsey and Howard Kinsey, San
Francisco, defeated W. F. Johnson, Phila-
delphia, and N. W. Niles, Boston, 6-3,
6-3, 6-0.

Final Round
W. M. Washburn, New York, and R. N.
Williams 3d, Boston, defeated Robert
Kinsey and Howard Kinsey, San Fran-
cisco, 6-0, 6-4, 6-4.

DUNCAN AND MITCHELL WIN
NEW YORK, New York—George
Duncan and Abe Mitchell, the two
British professional golfers who are
touring the United States, defeated J.
M. Barnes, open champion of the
United States, and George McLean, in a
best-ball exhibition match on the
links of the Grassy Sprain Club, Sat-
urday, 1 up.

PROFESSIONALS DEFEATED
SCHEENECTADY, New York—George
Duncan and Abe Mitchell, British pro-
fessionals, were beaten in a 36-hole
exhibition golf match at the Mohawk
Golf Club Friday by W. M. Patten,
Montclair, 5 and 4.

FENWAY PARK
TODAY AT 3:15
RED SOX VS. DETROIT
Seats at \$2.00. Phone Beach 1209

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Club, third; Malta Boat Club, Philadel-
phia, fourth, Time—7m. 52s.

Senior Four Oared Shells—Won by
Duluth Boat Club, Vesper Boat Club, Phila-
delphia, second, Time—6m. 45s.

Senior Eight—Won by Duluth B. C.;
University of Toronto graduate crew, sec-
ond; T. J. B. C., New York, third; Tor-
onto B. C. Worcester, fourth; University
of Toronto B. C., Toronto, fifth; Detroit
B. C., Detroit, sixth, Time—6m. 35s.

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by University of Toronto B. C., Toronto;
New York A. C., New York, second; Du-
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Junior Eight-Oared Shells—Won by
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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

ETCHINGS

A Lecture and a Scheme

Until yesterday I did not know much about the "Print Collectors' Club" of London. The title sounds well. If I thought about the club at all, I had a vision of a group of refined collectors with silky hair, velvet jackets, and long features, foregathered in a beautiful room, portfolios under arms; a leisurely opening of the portfolios, a scrutiny of each other's possessions, followed by polite approval, or veiled disapproval; then refreshments.

So, when Mr. Martin Hardie, assistant keeper of the department of engraving, etc., at the Victoria and Albert Museum sent me an invitation to a meeting of the Print Collectors' Club I accepted urbanely.

The purpose of the evening was a Lecture by Mr. Martin Hardie on "The British School of Etching," to be held in the Hall of the Art Workers' Guild, Queen Square, Bloomsbury. That was an additional attraction, as the Art Workers' Guild, founded in 1833, is an association of workers in the various arts and crafts; and their dignified hall, with the names of the masters and the guildsmen engraved in the William Morris, upon a tablet hanging upon one of the austere walls, provides an agreeable aura of craftsmanship.

The Print Collectors' Club is a young society, with kindly affiliations to the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers; and as all etchers, I suppose, collect etchings, by purchase, exchange or gift, many etchers belong both to the club and to the society.

Speaking in the parlance of the City, I would say that the business done in etchings today is healthy: it is the healthiest of the various departments of art. Etchings are within reach of persons with moderate means. I have seen, at the annual Painter-Etching exhibitions, in London and New York, prints by unknown men and women at a price which would not discommode the humblest. Those are the etchings to buy, beginners who show promise; but it requires an eye, taste and courage to select etchings by such unknown men. Anyone with a very long purse can indulge his fancy with the masters of etching—Rembrandt, Méryon, Whistler, Haden, Strang, Mulready, Bone, McBay, Frank Short—for any print dealer will tell him the exact value of any plate by these etchers; but the fun and the excitement of collecting consists in picking the winners among the new practitioners. That, I imagine, is what the members of the Print Collectors' Club do, and their knowledge enables them to select wisely among etchers of a past day.

Finds are still possible. Mr. Hardie told us of his "chief find," his most "wonderful bargain." It was a set of a dozen or more of touched proofs of Girtin's "Picturesque Views of Paris." They were in a London sale room, undecorated, many of them folded up, in a large parcel of newspaper cuttings and odds and ends. They had just been sold, but not sent away, when he saw them, and they had, no doubt, been turned over by dozens of dealers. Mr. Hardie found that they had been acquired by a dealer in Yorkshire. He bought the set for 12s. 6d. Most of them are now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Girtin, like Turner, used etching merely as a preparatory ground for aquatint and mezzotint. He made these "Picturesque Views of Paris" in soft-ground; worked over the proofs of the etchings with a wash of sepia, and then sent them to be completed in aquatint by Lewis and others. Girtin was a genius: so these etched states by him are infinitely finer and more valuable than the completed aquatints by other hands. Mr. Hardie is of opinion that, from Rembrandt to Cameron, no one has surpassed Girtin in the use of expressive line, rendering the superb sweep of panoramic views.

This meeting of the Print Collectors' Club was an evening of strong opinions, uttered with determination. One speaker "went for" Whistler, as an etcher. That aroused my indignation, but he softened my anger by praising Sam Palmer, who only produced 12 plates. Palmer was not among the masters, but each one of his 12 plates is a treasure. I could be quite happy with a fine impression of his "Rising Moon," or his "Early Morning: Opening the Fold." Another speaker was dithyrambic about James McBay; a third bestowed all his praise upon Sir Frank Short; a fourth lamented that he was able to acquire, for a wretchedly small sum, almost the entire work of early nineteenth century David Charles Read of Salisbury.

When I was called upon to speak I aroused some applause, and some dissent by boldly stating that, in my opinion, the three greatest etchers, in the order of their greatness, are Rembrandt, Whistler and Sir Frank Short. Apropos of Whistler, and his wonderful etchings, I told them of the new Freer building, a veritable Whistler shrine at Washington, one of the most satisfactory modern buildings in my knowledge. Lowering my voice, I described the Smithsonian Institution, that would adjoin the Freer building, if it were not for the roadway between; then I told them that the 70 years between this hideous Smithsonian Institution, and the beautiful Freer building symbolizes the advance of American culture during those 70 strenuous years. (Applause.)

The lecture itself was so compact and interesting that I borrowed the typescript of it from Mr. Martin Hardie. Would you like to have a résumé? I can give you the argument

but not the etchings that were thrown upon the screen. Some of them were greeted with plaudits. It was good to hear that. Fancy a mere etching being received with cheers.

The history of British etching begins with Wenceslaus Hollar. He was born at Prague in 1607, just one year later than Rembrandt. He spent most of his life in England, and executed over 3000 plates. His topographical etchings, hard and representative, are a joy, but he rarely rises above the level of a Master Craftsman. We were shown a wonderful little etching of a Mill by Hollar, about two inches square.

Then came Hogarth who employed etching chiefly as a foundation for his well-known sets of engravings, as did Girtin and Turner for the aquatints and mezzotints executed by other people.

While Hadden used etching as an end in itself, Andrew Geddes' portrait of his mother and a view of "Peckham Rye" are two of his best examples. Following him were the Norwich men—Crome, Cotman, Daniel, Stark and others. In their hands English etching became a living art, and Crome may be called the first of English "painter-etchers." Then there was David Charles Read of Salisbury, already mentioned. All these men worked in isolation—no publishers, no exhibitions, no press to encourage or sadden them.

The new movement in England really began about the middle of last century, receiving its impulse from the great etchers of France—Jacques, Millet, Méryon, Bracquemont, Jacquemart. An Etching Club was formed in England. Many belonged to it, but their work is not remarkable. Millais and Keene stand out from the herd. Few of them had ever seen a printing press. The printing of etchings, so important, and often the biting itself, was done by the secretary of the Etching Club. They little dreamed what results a master printer like Goulding would obtain in future years.

The publications by the Etching Club in 1865 contained a plate by Seymour Haden, and three years earlier "Passages from Modern English Poetry," illustrated by the Junior Etching Club, included two plates by Whistler—poor Whistler, but Whistler. With this twin, whom Mr. Hardie calls the Jupiter and Venus of etching, the modern movement began; but Whistler has far outstripped Seymour Haden, who had the honor of being the first president of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers. This society welcomed Legros, as it welcomed etchers so diverse as Walter Sickert, Joseph Pennell, Charles Shannon, and Rodin. Other names are Holroyd, William Strang, Herkomer; and among those who are today at the height of their performance are D. Y. Cameron, Mulready Bone, James McBay, Brangwyn, and Sir Frank Short, who thirty years ago produced his lovely, haunting "Low Tide, the Evening Star, and Rye Long Pier Deserted."

In the discussion, that followed the lecture, a guest, who looked like a Man of Substance, rose and expressed his regret that there is no public building in London, with a few fine etchings on the walls, changed at intervals, which a man, on his way home from business, could look at and enjoy for half an hour. It was indicated to him that the National Print Rooms have examples by all the masters. But this Man of Substance wanted something quicker and more friendly: some place where he could meet fellow-lovers of etchings at any time of the day, or evening, discuss the prints on the walls, and live socially, as it were, for a little while with etchings.

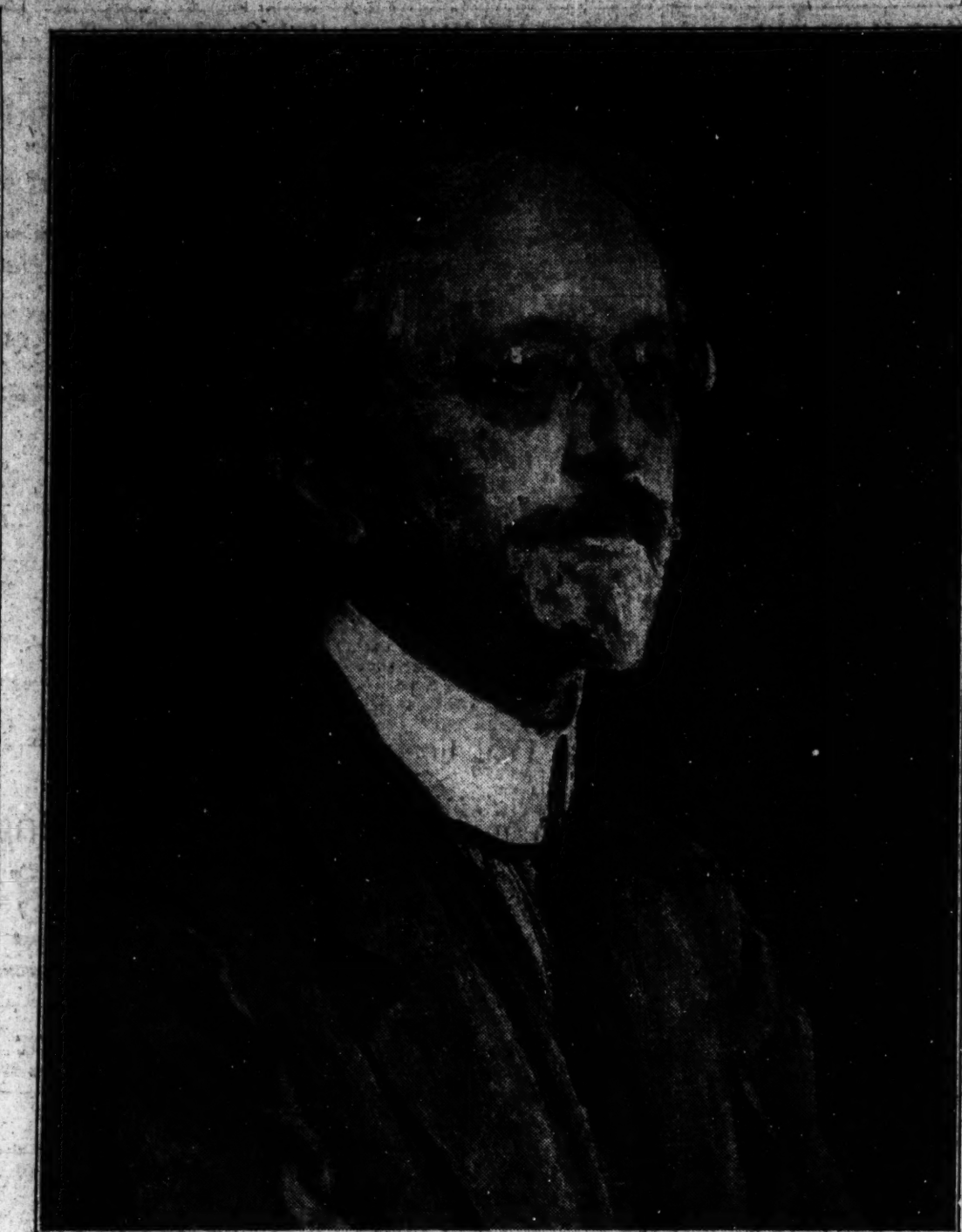
Before the lights in the Hall of the Art Workers' Guild were turned out, a group of enthusiasts foregathered and discussed the plea advanced by that Man of Substance.

Maybe, before long, the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, and the Print Collectors' Club may jointly have a Club House, always open, beautifully and simply furnished and decorated, with fine etchings on the walls, changed at intervals—just the scheme that the Man of Substance outlined.

REDON PICTURES IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A group of canvases—"Songs," myths, allegories, visualized poems, still life, on which vapory incandescent colors seem to have bloomed flowerlike, or to be fixed with nature's alchemy of dawn and sunset dye, rather than painted with brushes dipped in material pigments, are in the loan exhibition of French art at the Metropolitan Museum. But Odilon Redon, aloof from scholastic classification though he may be, has no trait whatsoever to identify him with either impressionism or post-impressionism. In the concurrent showing of prints, drawings and water colors epitomizing a century—the great and second nineteenth century—of French graphic production, Redon again stands conspicuous and apart. Fastidious delicacy, a tinge of exoticism, and above all a pervasive sense of musical suggestion, not inappropriately mark his style in illustrating Tasso and Flaubert, Poe, Baudelaire and Mallarmé, or the Apocalypse of St. John. But again, in his trees and flowers, and especially in his portraits, as of Pierre Bonnard, Maurice Denis, and "Mon Enfant," he is simply an original master craftsman, working in the light of common day. All the time though, he is aware of his guiding predecessors, Delacroix and Corot, and of certain favorites among his contemporaries, such as Fantin-Latour, Toulouse-Lautrec, Renoir; and never out of his mind's sight are his supreme classic models, Leonardo, Dürer, Rem-



Portrait of Charles H. Woodbury by John Singer Sargent
In the Duxbury summer exhibition

THE NEW ENGLAND SUMMER SHOWS

Duxbury, Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
The youngest but by no means the least important of New England's summer art colonies is that of the little town of Duxbury on the south shore. The Duxbury Art Association was incorporated four years ago, and since then the importance of their exhibitions has placed them on an equal footing with the older art colonies at Provincetown, Old Lyme and Gloucester.

Because the paintings for the most part are drawn exclusively from Boston and its vicinity, the general tone of the exhibition is conservative. No single trace of the movement of the so-called ultra-modernism is in evidence, but one finds numerous good, sound, workmanlike canvases that it is a pleasure to recall.

Two prizes only were awarded. Irving R. Wilde, a New York artist, capturing first with a very able portrait group of Charles Hittenger, president of the association, and his daughter Isabel, and the second going to Leith-Ross for a soundly constructed landscape patterned after the Redfield School of Painting.

The real and somewhat unexpected treat for the visitor is the hanging of the recent portrait of Charles Woodbury, the Boston marine artist, by John Singer Sargent. A Sargent portrait has not been a common occurrence of late years, as he apparently paints them only through fascination for some particular motive, or as in this case, through personal friendship. Mr. Sargent presented the canvas to Mr. Woodbury, and it is to the latter's generosity that the association is indebted for showing this work of art. It is an amazing revelation of character, executed one would judge, in a few sittings and revealing that technical freedom which is one of Sargent's best qualities. To the writer it seems an excellent likeness. The head is placed in a narrow upright frame, head erect and turned slightly toward the spectator.

Mr. Woodbury's own canvas, hanging in a particularly attractive position on the wall, likewise adds distinction to this exhibit. He has named it "Over the Bar," a lone fisherman guiding his dory through a turbulent sea. Besides being handsome in color and decorative quality, it shows the artist as a master of wave movement and construction.

To cite all the deserving canvases is here impossible, but at the same time mention should be made of Aldro Hibbard's landscape, "Late February," which is truly a fine piece of work. No one among the younger painters of Boston has made such rapid strides in the profession as this same Belmont artist.

Downstairs in another room of the building Gershom Bradford has collected and put on display an interesting group of 50-odd old ship pictures, models, curios and the like, all borrowed for the occasion from residents

in and about Duxbury. No family in the old days of this now fashionable summer resort but that had one or more member of the family in the shipping industry. Their descendants have kept family traditions alive, and today Duxbury is filled with ship-fore enthusiasts. Opening from the room containing the ship pictures is yet another display hall, where the black and white artists consort. Here are etchings by Lester Hornby, Sears Gallagher, Frederick H. Hall, and four well-drawn life-size pencil portraits by Stanley Woodward.

Provincetown, Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
No longer will the flourishing summer art colony of Provincetown exhibit their paintings in the poorly equipped, dimly lighted town hall. In keeping with hundreds of similar art centers in this country, the Provincetown Art Association has built a museum of its own. Facing the main street, this quaint, low-studded, Colonial looking structure, which houses the present summer exhibition, becomes a new point of interest to the townspeople and the daily hundreds of visitors who arrive and depart by boat and train.

It is astonishing to find such wide divergence in viewpoint as is exemplified in the work of the Provincetown colony, with its young artist colony only a few miles across the bay in Duxbury. The latter is the scene of conservatism, whereas in Provincetown almost anything goes, good, bad, indifferent, and a few unintelligible. With half a dozen of the leading artists of the country, each having large classes of students and followers and having apparently little in common except the furtherance of art as they see it, the collected exhibition of their output is assuredly interesting but somewhat disconcerting.

It is unfortunate that not all of the accepted able artists summering here have seen fit to be able to send in their best and latest work. The writer has seen many worthier canvases by such artists as Moffett, Friesake, Hawthorne, Noble, Beneker and Bohm.

Some there are which did not fall into this category. Such a canvas, for instance, is the nocturne of George Elmer Brown, entitled "In the Path of the Moon." It has all the quality of a lyric poem and for motif it has a group of fishermen in their dories working by the light of the moon, and in the middle distance two ships lie at anchor. As far as the artist is concerned the motif could be anything since he has used his material simply as a pattern to fashion a gorgeous color arrangement of blues.

Richard Miller is another able artist well represented. Because Miller is such a sure technician his paintings rarely, if ever, fall below the high standard he has set for himself. It is one of his familiar out-of-door figure studies, delicate in handling and fine in color. This latter canvas is in the center of a small panel which in its arrangement and selection might be termed Whistleresque. It is framed on one side by John Noble's "Moonlight" and on the other by Friesake's "The Green Boat," an arrangement in Nile green wherein the component

parts of the picture are all drawn together in a single unit by the shadowy, film-like atmosphere which envelops the whole.

When one thinks of Provincetown art one cannot ignore H. Ambrose Ward. His flamboyant color patterns have long been the source of contention among the more conservatively inclined. Two large compositions of his occupy the center of the gallery. They should be hung alone since this vivid coloring prevents those hanging within the radius of the eye from assuming their true perspective. The exhibition will remain open through the summer months.

Gloucester, Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Along the north shore of Massachusetts, on the point of a small strip of land named East Gloucester, there has been conducted for the enjoyment of the summer residents of this section a combination art gallery and community theater. It is called The Gallery on the Moors, and its name and fame has spread far. Sprung from entirely unselfish motives, its aim and ambition have been chiefly the furtherance of art in all its different phases, and indirectly it was hoped that by setting an example that others might follow the combined effect of the scattered individual efforts might become a real force in the guidance of the younger generations.

At present it is the sixth annual exhibition of painting and sculpture which is on view here. On the opening day, August 2, the crowd was so great that little chance was actually given to see the 70-odd paintings that were tastefully hung in the main exhibition room. Besides the usual gathering of artists and their friends the gallery was honored by the presence of directors of several western art museums, New York and Boston art critics and the new formed National Art Commission at Washington.

After seeing the paintings as a whole one will be inclined to favor the plan adopted in this instance of having a group of competent men pass judgment on their worthiness to be shown. While the key note is conservatism, the better word is excellence. The artists of this colony, knowing by past experience the rigour of the jury, the scope of the gallery's appeal and the superb manner in which the individual works are shown off, have sent without exception their best canvases and sculptures.

There is one inspiring landscape displayed which from comments heard on every side received deserved great praise. Hobart Nichols, a New York artist, is the author of this gem, called "Northwest Winds"; a high sky line above which great white fleecy clouds chase each other and cast upon the white dunes beneath luminous purple shadows. Nichols' surface painting is beautiful in itself, and while the theme is extremely simple it is so truthful and so well done that it gives the impression of seeing nature in actuality. Fillice Waldo Howell, who has made a study of the old colonial houses and streets in New England, sent a Salem street scene executed in her peculiar personal graphic style. Her paintings will in after years have historical as well as aesthetic value.

Other paintings which the writer noticed were: "The Japanese Jar," a still life by Hugh Breckenridge, the noted Philadelphia instructor and colorist; a decorative landscape by Ruth Anderson, aptly named a "Screen of Gold," in which one looks through a vista of trees glistening in the rays of the sun on to a distant hazy blue hill; a splendid Cornoyer giving a fine impression of a typical village street scene directly after a shower; a very colorful and well constructed Gloucester Harbor scene by Alice Worthington Ball; a characteristic ball dancer by Kronberg; an atmospheric rendering of a wharf at low tide by H. A. Vincent; a character composition by Theresa F. Bernstein of a section of a crowded theatre gallery; a good Haley Lever; a realistic portrait by Fredrick Hall, and a fine study of sunlight on the human figure by Carl J. Nordell.

The small pieces of sculpture were sparingly distributed about the hall, and in the center a large fountain piece by A. H. Atkins seemed with its water spray, pond lilies and wild flowers to have been transplanted from some luxuriant garden. A little balcony leading from the main hall contains the black and white, water colors, and etchings. This display has few but excellent examples by William Meyerowitz, Lester Hornby, Frederick G. Hall, Gilbert Adrian and Harry de Maine.

SUMMER EXHIBITIONS IN MADRID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—The clearly established vogue for exhibitions of all kinds of classified things, works of art, utensils, historical features, and all that is essentially and characteristically Spanish, this being a form of that new patriotism that is being encouraged in every quarter and is producing good results, has attained some notable development of late. Two specially Spanish exhibitions have been opened in Madrid, and both are eminently successful. Each of them bears evidence of a thoroughness of organization and a certain assiduity in discovery and collection which one is interested to observe in application to most of this newer class of displays.

The first of them is an exhibition of "regional art," organized by the Centro de Hijos de Madrid, a society which, as its name implies, is devoted to the study and appreciation of all that is specially of the capital and its neighborhood, and there is good justification

for such an effort, for with every other part of the country, especially Galicia and Andalusia, obtaining what might be considered as continuous and intensive treatment in this way Madrid is too often taken for granted, as it were, and neglected. A defensive suggestion might be that in comparison with the others its character may be somewhat thin and, also that, like other capitals, it is composite, but neither point is very good. Madrid is more different from the rest of Spain than the capital of almost any other country varies from the remainder of the land; its thoughts, impulses, inspirations, and attitudes to life and work are not the same as in the north or south or on either side.

This society, therefore, has done well to arrange its exhibition of Madrilenian art. It embraces specially works by Madrid artists, with extra encouragement and favor for subjects treating of the life in these parts, and there are paintings in oils and water color, some works of sculpture, and other items of peculiar interest. It is notable for the quantity and quality of its works; it is a great display of art, and it has been described as a homage to Madrid and its artists and a proof of the good taste and laudable effort that are displayed by the society. Some excellent landscapes by Manuel Ramirez Sanchez attract the attention, three among them dealing with subjects of the Casa del Campo and being entitled "Casita del Guarda," "Tarde da Otoño" and "Invierno de la Monelva." The second of these pictures, "The Autumn Afternoon," achieves a very pleasing effect, and all of them are very sympathetically conceived.

The water colors are very nice. Several Madrilenian scenes by Galan are effective, and two others by Serra Farnes. Pedro Iniesta makes a vigorous study of "Lilas de la Casa del Campo," while "Frente a la Sierra," by Medina de Queral, is a striking piece of work. Again, a very good feminine study is "La Madrileña," by Camilo. Other exhibitors whose work has been admired are Maximino Peña, Nicolán, Morillejo, Linares, Muñoz, Agudo, Ayllon, España, Ferrero, Lopez de Hierro, Llanos, Minguez Monasterio, and Señorita Plafiol. Among the sculpture Gabriel Borrás has a fine bust of Angel Fernandez de los Rios, Ricardo Colet shows one of Mariano de Larra, and Moro Lanchares exhibits two good works with the titles "Rosina" and "Nervio."

The second of the two exhibitions to which reference has been made is an exhibition of Spanish fans that has been got up by the Spanish Ladies Society for the Assistance of Working Women. It would be difficult to exhaust such a subject as the Spanish fan, so thoroughly Spanish in many ways, so dainty and so charming, so abundant in pretty artistic conceits, and so great in variety, too, but these ladies of the land, devoted to their excellent work, have been a little daring in presenting an exhibition like this so soon after the brilliant display of the same subject made last year by the Society of Friends of Art who made of the "abanicos" their great annual effort and succeeded beyond all anticipatory imagination. That exhibition, however, was largely of an historical character, displaying the fascinating evolution of the fan and the most delightful examples of various schools, periods and places, with contributions from all the most distinguished possessors, including the royal family.

Scott & Fowles ART GALLERIES

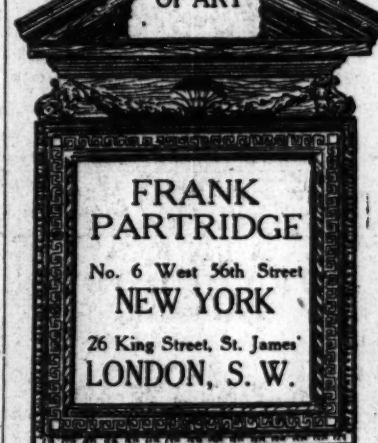
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Within That Lonesome Valley

A humming bee—a little tinkling rill—
A pair of falcons wheeling on the wing,
In clamorous agitation, round the crest
Of a tall rock, their airy citadel—
By each and all of these the pensive ear
Was greeted, in the silence that ensued.
When through the cottage-threshold
We had passed,
And deep within that lonesome valley,
stood
Once more beneath the concave of a blue
And cloudless sky.

—Wordsworth.

The Stranger in India

It is difficult for a stranger to India, especially when paying only a brief visit, to lose the impression that he is at an exhibition—in a section of a world's fair. How long it takes for this delusion to wear off I cannot say. All I can say is that seven weeks are not enough. And never does one feel it more than in the bazaar, where movement is incessant and humanity is so packed and costumes are so diverse, and where the suggestion of the exhibition is of course heightened by the merchants and the stalls. What one misses is any vantage point—anything resembling a chair at the Café de la Paix in Paris, for instance—where one may sit at ease and watch the wonderful changing spectacle going past. There are in Indian cities no such places. To observe the life of the bazaar closely and be unobserved is almost impossible.

It would be extraordinarily interesting to sit there, beside some well-informed Anglo-Indian or Indo-Anglian, and learn all the minutiae of caste and be told who and what everybody was: what the different ochre marks signified on the Hindu forehead; what this man did for a living, and that; and so forth. Even without such an informant I was never tired of drifting about the native quarters in whatever city I found myself and watching the curiously leisurely and detached commercial methods of the dealers—the money-lenders reclining on their couches; the pearl merchants with their palms full of the little desirable jewels; the silversmiths hammering; the tailors cross-legged; the whole Arabian Nights pageant. All the shops seem to be overstaffed, unless an element of detached inquisitiveness is essential to business in the East. No transaction is complete without a few watchful spectators, usually youths, who apparently are employed by the establishment for the sole purpose of exhibiting curiosity.—"Roving East and Roving West," E. V. Lucas.

"Understanding Not Belief"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
ON page 33 of "Science and Health," the textbook of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy writes, "In Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, faith and the words corresponding thereto have these two definitions, *trustfulness* and *trustworthiness*. One kind of faith trusts one's welfare to others. Another kind of faith understands divine Love and how to work out one's own salvation, with fear and trembling." "Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief!" expresses the helplessness of a blind faith; whereas the injunction, "Believe, and thou shalt be saved!" demands self-reliant trustworthiness, which includes spiritual understanding and confides all to God.

It is not too much to say that the faith of the centuries, where Christianity was concerned, has ever been the former and not the latter of these two types. Indeed one of the most important points in the teaching of scholastic theology, in regard to faith, has been that it must be based by an element of doubt. Otherwise, it was often contended, there was no virtue in it, and it could not, in fact, be regarded as faith at all. On this basis, a virtue was made out of ignorance and the way was clearly opened for all that host of beliefs and traditions which have, through the ages, tended, more and more, to obscure the clear outlook on God, Principle. The most impossible demands on credulity have been set up as "tests of faith," and their due acceptance has been regarded as a necessary and infallible test of humility.

As a consequence of this attitude, intelligent questioning has not only been discouraged, but often denounced, and the intelligent questioner has found himself placed in all manner of doubtful categories. The reason for this is not far to seek. The law of annihilation to all error, wherever found, is truth; hence the human mind, which depends for its existence upon error, is opposed to truth at every turn. Paul enunciated this fact with tremendous incisiveness in the phrase, "The carnal mind is enmity against God." In no direction does this enmity express itself more forcibly than in an opposition to inquiry, and in no way does this opposition make itself more effective than by crowning "faith and belief," in the orthodox acceptance of these terms, as the only desirable or possible goal of human effort.

Now the whole teaching and demonstration of Christ Jesus is in direct opposition to any such position. Mere faith and belief never entered into his teaching or his actions. Everything he did or said was quite clearly based on understanding. "Ye shall know the truth," he declared simply to his disciples, "and the truth shall make you free." Whilst to the Pharisees he said, "Thus have ye made the commandment of God of none effect by your tradition." What Jesus thought of those traditions, and of all the so-called laws of the human mind, each one of which demanded faith of the true orthodox character for its acceptance, is clearly seen in his manner of dealing with them. On all occasions he entirely disregarded them, healing the sick, raising the dead, walking on the water, feeding multitudes and stilling the tempest, and insisting that all those who believed on him, that is, surely understood the basis on which he did these things, should be able to follow his example.

What then was this understanding which proved so immediately effective where mere belief had failed so utterly? It was, of course, the understanding of God as Spirit, as Mind or Principle and of man as God's image and likeness. In the outlook of Jesus the Christ, who understood as he taught, that it is the Spirit that quickeneth and that the flesh profiteth nothing, sin, sickness, disease or death had no actual existence, and, again and again, in the course of his ministry, he proved this by the simple process of their destruction. As Mrs. Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, puts it on page 280 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," "It was the consummate naturalness of Truth in the mind of Jesus, that made his healing easy and instantaneous. Jesus regarded good as the normal state of man, and evil as the abnormal; holiness, life, and health as the better representatives of God than sin, disease, and death. The master Metaphysician understood omnipotence to be All-power: because Spirit was to him All-in-all, matter was palpably an error of premise and conclusion, while God was the only substance, Life, and intelligence of man."

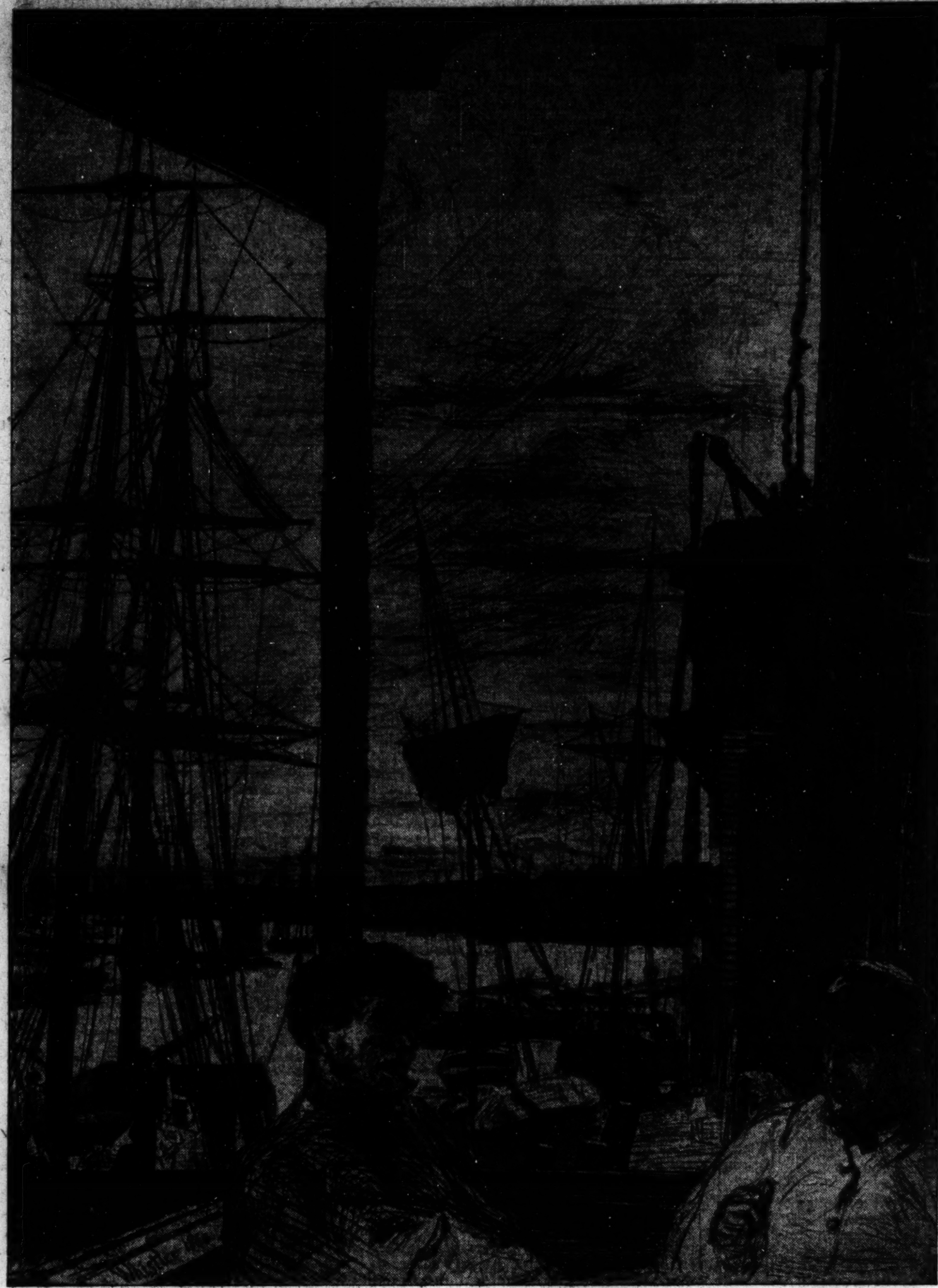
Here then was no mere belief. To Jesus of Nazareth it mattered nothing what the outward and visible testimony might be. He was not concerned with what the world called realities. Though all the testimony of the five physical senses combined to insist that certain conditions were actual Jesus understood that if they defied Principle they could not be so. Heaven and earth, he declared to his disciples, should pass away, but his words should not pass away. And on another occasion he defined his words as "spirit" and "life." Health, happiness, harmony, infinite supply, are the eternal facts of Spirit, Life, God, good. Therefore, sickness, sorrow, discord, want cannot have any actual existence. Jesus understood this and his understanding was forever revealed in demonstration. But with Jesus it was spiritual un-

derstanding and not belief. We do not believe that twice two is four; we understand that it is so, and no amount of testimony to the contrary can, for a moment, deprive us of this understanding. So it is in Christian Science. "Practice not profession," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 15 of Sci-

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"Rotherhithe," from the etching by Whistler

Courtesy of the Brooks Reed Gallery, Inc., Boston

ence and Health. "Understanding not belief, gain the ear and right hand of omnipotence and they assuredly call down infinite blessings." Christian Science is the reality of all things brought to light, and, in the reality of all things, belief can find no place; understanding must be eternally enthroned.

A Road of Hinted Surprises

Some sing you pastorals, fluting low in the hot sun between dusty hedges overlooked by contented cows; past farmsteads where man and beast, living in frank fellowship, learn pleasant and serviceable lessons each of the other; over the full-fed river, lipping the meadow-sweet, and thence on either side through leagues of hay. Or through beading corn they chant the mystical wonderful song of the reaper when the harvest is white to the sickle. But most of them, avoiding classification, keep each his several tender significance: as with one I know, not so far from town, which wove you from the valley by gentle ascent between nut-laden hedges, and ever by some touch of keen fragrance in the air, by some mystery of added softness under foot—over a promise of something to come, unguessed, delightful. Till suddenly you are among the pines, their keen scent strikes you through and through, their needles carpet the ground, and in their swaying tops means the unapproachable wind. . . . Some notes more, and the promise is fulfilled, the hints and whisperings become fruition: the ground breaks steeply away, and you look over a

Whistler's Etching of Rotherhithe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
When we look at the work Whistler did in the late fifties and early sixties, the wonder is how his fellow-students in Paris ever took it into their heads that he was idle—the idle apprentice, Poynter called him. No student could have been idle who was learning to see and to draw as well as he could when he made the etchings of the French Set and the Thames Set which all belong to this period. The Rotherhithe, one of the Thames Set, was done in 1850 while he was staying in the little old inn near the Wapping steamboat landing on the Thames, a picturesque bit of old London which was still standing a very few years ago and may be now, though the banks of the river are rapidly changing. It was here that he painted the beautiful, but hardly known, Wapping, long in the possession of Mrs. Hutton of Baltimore; here that his old friends would come to see him and pass gay evenings of which many tales are told. But Whistler never let gaiety interfere with his art. Like the other prints of the series, the Rotherhithe shows his intimate knowledge of the Thames as it flows through London, its crowded, busy shores, its endless boats, and its curious river types—a knowledge that could have come only from hard work, incessant study, and close observation. As soon as he exhibited the prints in London, the critics, who could not abuse his paintings enough a few years later on, were comparing him to Rembrandt, which intelligent critics do to this day. Even in the evidence prepared for Ruskin's defense in the Whistler v. Ruskin case his enshin-

ed in front of Whistler. Startled, he jumped, his etching needle slipped, and scratched a long line down the copper almost in the middle of the design, where it can be faintly seen in this reproduction. He got rid of it afterwards but, as these things always go with collectors who prize rarity above perfection, the prints that show it are those now most in demand.

The New England of Bryant's Boyhood

The amusements of the young people were suggestive of work rather than of play. They consisted for the most part of "raising," where the inevitable minister was, where the bustle of carpentry was carried on furiously, and where danger was sometimes present, now on the beams, which nimble feet missed, and now on the ridgepole, where the most daring of the workmen stood on their heads, with their heels in the air. In autumn there were "huskings" in the barns, which in the evening were lighted up with lanterns, under which, seated on piles of dry husks, the men and boys of the neighbourhood stripped the golden ears of their covering, and, breaking the stem with a sudden jerk, threw them in baskets about. Stories were told, jokes were cracked, and, when the last ear was husked, the company adjourned to the farmhouse, and were treated to pumpkin-pie.

In the season there were "apple-parings," which brought together the Damons and Pythias of the village, who pared and quartered and cored the apples preparatory to their being made into apple-sauce.

In the winter evenings there were singing-schools, at which they met again, or such of them as "went to meeting,"—and who did not then?—where they were instructed in psalmody by rural maestri, who were often composers in a small way. Homelier joys than these, and a more obscure destiny than awaited most who shared them, it would be hard to find. Their annals were short and simple.

Such were Cunningham and its neighborhood in the childhood and youth of Mr. Bryant. I have indicated them as clearly as I could, as well as the character of the people at that time, and their ways of thinking and living, for I hold that the mind of the young poet was colored by them. They passed into his being, and when he began to write they were reproduced from the rich storehouse of his memory. He was attracted first by natural objects,—the sparkle of the spring near the homestead, the pencilled shadow of the grasses on its margin, the warble of the bluebird in the woods, and the glint of the yellow violet as it peeped out of the last year's leaves. As his observation enlarged, it embraced the landscape, which became vital to him. No boy in Cunningham had so keen an eye as he, nor such woodland lore as he gathered in his rambles. He was a born naturalist, as much so as Audubon, and, without knowing it, was fitting himself to be the first and greatest painter of New England scenery.—Richard Henry Stoddard in "Recollections."

An Alcott Bonnet

[Louisa Alcott to her sister]

My Lass—This must be a frivolous and dresy letter, because you always want to know about our clothes, and we have been at it lately. . . . I felt a wish for a tidy hat, after wearing an old one till it fell in tatters from my brow. Mrs. P. promised me a bit of gray silk, and I built on that; but when I went for it I found my hat was founded on sand; for she let me down with a crash, saying she wanted the silk herself, and kindly offering me a flannel petticoat instead. I was in woe for a spell, having one dollar in the world, and scoring debt even for that prop of life, a "bonnet." Then I roused myself, flew to Dodge, demanded her cheapest bonnet, found one for a dollar, took it, and went home wondering if the sky would open and drop me a trimming. I am simple in my tastes, but a naked straw bonnet is a little too severely chaste even for me. Sky did not open; so I went to the "Widow Cruise's oil Bottle"—my ribbon box—which, by the way, is the eighth wonder of the world, for nothing is ever put in, yet I always find some old dud when all other hopes fail. From this salvation bin I extracted the remains of the old white ribbon . . . and bits of black lace that have adorned a long line of departed hats. Of the lace I made a dish, on which I thriftily served up bows of ribbon, like meat on toast. Inside put the lace bow, which adorns my form anywhere when needed. Strings are yet to be evoked from chaos. I feel that they await me somewhere in the dim future. Green ones pro. tem. hold this wonder of the age upon my gifted brow, and I survey my hat with respectful awe. I trust you will also. . . .—Letters of Louisa M. Alcott.

I Watch the Shadows of the Clouds

My hillside garden half-way up
The mountains from the purple sea,
Beholds the pomp of days go by
In summer's gorgeous pageantry.

I watch the shadows of the clouds
Stream over Grand Pré in the sun,
And the white fog seethe up and spill
Over the rim of Blomidon.

For past the mountains to the North,
Like a great caldron of the tides,
Is Fundy, boiling round their base,
And ever fuming up their sides.

Yet here within my valley world
No breath of all that tumult stirs;
The little orchards sleep in peace;
Forever dream the dark blue firs.

And while far up the gorges sweep
The silver legions of the showers,
I have communion with the grass
And conversation with the flowers. . . .

—Bliss Carman.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1921

EDITORIALS

Russia

THE statement recently issued by Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, as to the economic conditions prevailing in Russia, will command the most earnest attention from all those who grasp in any measure, the meaning of the Russian problem, from either a political or a humanitarian point of view. The time when it was possible to have any doubts as to conditions in Russia is at an end. The stories coming over the frontiers to the outside world no longer conflict. Neither Trotsky nor Lenin nor any other one of the Moscow coterie can be made, any longer, to appear as a prophet, a priest, or a king of a new era. The exultant "wait and see" of the "advanced thinker" in many lands, uttered so glibly a year ago, is today silenced in the presence of the stark misery of a stricken country. The bland insistence of a pro-Bolshevik that Bolshevism "must work," because of this, because of that, or because of the other, is met today with the quite remorseless answer, "It has not worked."

No more terrible proof of the truth of this answer could well be found than in the simple businesslike document which has been drawn up by Mr. Hoover. A Carlyle might take it, and make great literature out of it, but even as it stands, it calls for but little imagination to visualize the picture which it sets forth. Throughout the length and breadth of Russia, today, the situation is apparently one of complete collapse, in agriculture, in transportation, and in industry. Agricultural production has fallen as low, in some cases, as 25 per cent of the production of last year. There has, indeed, as Mr. Hoover points out, been a steady decline in agricultural production, ever since the revolution, owing to the lack of any incentive to the farmers to provide for more than their own needs, and to the shortage of seeds and of implements. The people of the towns have produced few goods to offer in exchange for food, and the paper rubles which flood the country to the number of 1,000,000,000,000 are practically without value. "From these causes," Mr. Hoover says, "Russia, before even the last year's harvest, had declined from a state producing from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons of food for export to a condition where there was such an insufficient supply of food for the cities that the urban population was reduced by about one-half."

In only four provinces out of the whole of Russia, today, is there any surplus of food, whilst in those provinces usually dependent on other districts for their food supply there is a condition of terrible destitution. This is specially the case in North Russia, debarred, as it is, from securing any assistance from the south and east owing to the breakdown of the transport system, unquestionably one of the most serious problems with which any relief organization will have to contend. Here again the facts given by Mr. Hoover speak for themselves. Out of a total of 19,106 locomotives in good condition before the war there are, at present, from something over 5000 to something under 7000, according to different authorities, in working order. Of this number approximately 1000 are idle because of lack of fuel. Serviceable cars are reduced to between 48 and 70 per cent of their pre-war number, whilst the roadbeds are reported to be in such bad condition that, unless extensive repairs are undertaken within the next few months, whole sections will have to be closed entirely to traffic. According to the latest estimates, at least 25,000,000 ties must be replaced in the near future.

From the transport situation Mr. Hoover turns to the question of fuel, and here the position of affairs is no less serious. There has been a cessation in the production of coal by about 80 per cent. This has compelled the railways to depend to a very large extent upon wood, but wood is available, in any quantity, only in the north, and the effort of the railways in the south to meet the coal shortage by the use of oil has failed, owing to the fact that the production of oil, like the production of everything else, has fallen off. Summing up the situation, Mr. Hoover declares that industry throughout Russia has decreased over 90 per cent. What this means in a country, the great mass of whose people was never well supplied with necessities, may be imagined.

Now this account of conditions in Russia is not, and was never intended by Mr. Hoover to be, an argument for despair. There is, however, a very urgent need that the world shall realize the task that lies before it in Russia. For the relief of Russia is a world problem. The United States may lead the way, but the rest of civilization cannot stand aloof. In Great Britain, indeed, the momentous nature of the situation is clearly recognized. For it is felt that, quite apart from the humanitarian aspect of the question, the present condition in Russia may be the prelude to the solution of many questions, which have, for several years past, barred the way to settlement in the Near and Mid East, and so have militated against the work of rehabilitation in all directions. The questions of Afghanistan, of India, of Mesopotamia, of Turkey and of Armenia are all inextricably bound up with the Bolshevik question, and many see in the recent appeal from Moscow to America for help a promise that, in the near future, the Gordian knot will be cut, and at one stroke the solution of these problems reached, or at any rate brought within sight. Be this as it may, the first demand, the moment the doors are thrown open, is for help for the Russian people, in every way possible and necessary. Mr. Hoover sees difficulties, but no insurmountable difficulties, and there need not be any. For years past, the world has been in doubt about Russia, what to do about her and what to think about her. It may still be in doubt in regard to the future, but, in regard to the present, there is no room for any doubt whatever. Russia must be helped, as quickly and as generously as possible.

Four Billion Dollars in Taxes

It is only a few years ago that a billion-dollar Congress in the United States was considered remarkable. Now the Secretary of the Treasury is arguing that \$4,000,000,000 is the amount which must be raised by taxation for next year. There is much talk about the need for economy and efficiency in the expenditure of money by the government, but in place of each economy achieved there usually arises some new need. The great economy necessary can be accomplished only by disarmament, for a large part of the amount raised by federal taxes is spent in keeping up the army and navy. Until disarmament is seriously undertaken, the public will have to be content with minor saving. Each new administration is accustomed to charge its predecessor with extravagance and to promise retrenchment, but when it considers the details of the problem it usually increases the expenditures.

Each special arrangement for taxation has aroused some opposition. The main attack at the present time is on the transportation taxes, the excess profits tax, and the higher income surtaxes. It is being more generally recognized now that traveling and the transportation of freight ought to be encouraged, rather than discouraged by taxes. There is more doubt, however, as to the wisdom of repealing the excess profits tax and the higher income surtaxes.

In the fixing of taxes and expenditures the trouble is that each one concerned thinks that the economy should be practiced by others rather than himself, and that the special expenditures which he desires should be provided for; thus the making up of a budget in a democracy involves numerous compromises with more or less trading of votes. The main check must consist of an active public opinion which demands economy of all alike. When taxation becomes excessive this demand of public opinion becomes more insistent. Public opinion now, therefore, should be aroused to two ends, first, to require at least a sincere beginning of disarmament, and, second, to secure such other economies as are feasible. At a time when the budget is so enormous there should be, for instance, little inclination to use large sums of money for medical measures, or for the so-called "pork barrel" appropriations which have so long been customary. Mr. Joseph W. Fordney, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives, believes that the estimate of the total amount needed can be cut down by \$500,000,000. It is to be hoped that he is right, and that the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury is at least that much too high. His estimate needs to be intelligently questioned, for the whole subject of taxation is one which the average citizen in the United States has given too little attention. Only a real understanding of the situation can bring about the reduction in taxes which all desire.

A Solution for the Railroad Problem

THE railroad situation in the United States today is complicated by many present conditions of labor, rates, taxes, and management. Yet one cause for many of the difficulties which is often overlooked or suppressed is the manipulation of the railroads and their stocks for speculative purposes which has gone on for many years. This is undoubtedly the main reason why so many railroads now are not prosperous. A real solution for the railroad problem, therefore, must include the rectifying of past speculative methods; but to discover how this can be done will require even more study than to regulate rates or wages. It is the one point which is usually ignored by the railroad officials in their demands on the government for help.

In his special message to Congress, President Harding has asked that the War Finance Corporation be empowered to buy railroad securities up to \$500,000,000, in order that claims of the railroads against the government may be adjusted. In urging this adjustment he says, "I can readily believe that so simple a remedy will have your prompt sanction. The question of our obligation cannot be raised, the wisdom of affording early relief is not to be doubted, and the avoidance of added appropriation or liability will appeal to Congress and the public alike." Though the public may have to accept these assertions, there may be considerable doubt as to whether the solution is so simple as President Harding's amiable presentation of it would lead people to believe. The proposed solution is indeed simpler than when it included the payment of some \$500,000,000 to the railroads because of the inefficiency of Labor during the war. That demand, if it had been complied with, would have made the situation decidedly complicated because demands might just as well have been made on account of supposed inefficiency of management during the war, or for any other reasons.

The main purpose of a large payment of money to the railroads now is the same as the main purpose of the proposed payment of a bonus to the former service men. It is to bring about the expenditure of the money so that business conditions generally may be improved. Yet the public certainly does not wish to bring back the inflation from which business is only beginning to recover. The real solution for the railroad problem can come about only as people learn to think in larger terms without the wildness and extravagance which attended the expansion of the use of money during the war. The railroad people themselves must learn both economy and efficiency in management, and the systems must be operated in accord with the ideal of service.

The interesting suggestion that Mr. Henry Ford might be put in charge of the railroads has arisen because of appreciation for what he has done in reducing rates and raising wages in his own business, including the small railroad which he controls. People realize that what one man can do in connection with a railroad others can do also, if they will consider the problem from the same point of view. Certainly some understanding of such a point of view as that of Mr. Henry Ford is needed in the consideration of the railroad solution. The attitude of service to the public must take the place of the attitude of manipulation, if the railroads are ever to be successful. Though there may have to be some such settlement as

President Harding recommends, the mere payment of money will not bring about the change in the attitude of the railroad companies, which alone will be real progress.

France and Disarmament

THE prompt acceptance by France of President Harding's invitation to attend a conference in Washington on disarmament is an action of much more significance than would appear on the surface. Anyone, it is safe to say, familiar with the views of official France on the subject, would have felt himself justified in assuming that France would have accepted the invitation, if not with reservations, at any rate with a very considerable show of caution. The fact is that France, although she has shown herself willing to fall in with the wishes and aims of her allies in such matters, for instance, as the League of Nations, has always sought to make quite sure that she had another string to her bow, and, if possible, more than one. The skepticism which lay behind Mr. Clemenceau's alleged daily admonition, "Georges, thou dost believe in the League of Nations!" was shared by many in France besides Mr. Clemenceau. It is a simple matter of history that the conversion of France to the idea of the League of Nations dated from the day that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George agreed to the military treaty assuring France of aid from the United States and the United Kingdom in the event of any future aggression by Germany.

Today, with this aid no longer assured her, and with a League of Nations manifestly not yet in a position to impose its will upon all aggressors, France is inclined, more and more, to look to her own right arm for her defense. In other words, although still willing to do the best she can with the League of Nations, she is quite determined to keep her powder dry. Rightly or wrongly, she considers that, from a military point of view, her position is quite peculiar. Face to face with a nation vastly superior in numbers, a nation which, three times, in a century, has invaded her territory; she feels that she must be accorded some tangible assurances of protection before she can consent to any far-reaching scheme of disarmament.

In these circumstances, France's cordial acceptance of President Harding's invitation is all the more to be commended. The fact is that, whatever her position, nothing but advantage can come to her from a wholehearted participation in such a conference as that projected at Washington. If the French view is a just view, then it must, and doubtless will receive the fullest and most sympathetic consideration by the conference, which has for its main purpose the straightening out of just such difficulties. France, it may be assumed, clings to her army for no other reasons than reasons of safety. The masses of the French people, laboring under the tremendous financial burden involved in its upkeep, not only would welcome some relief, but are indeed already very forcibly demanding it. For the upkeep of the army is not merely a question of taxes. It means, of course, the annual withdrawal from civil life of thousands of men who are sorely needed as breadwinners for their own families, and for the economic rehabilitation of the country as a whole. France may view with some concern the possibility of pressure being brought to bear upon her in Washington "to reduce her land army more than she thinks consistent with safety." But she has clearly intimated, by her acceptance of Mr. Harding's invitation, that she sees in the Washington conference something more than the possibility of a solution being found to the tremendous problem which confronts her, in common with all the other nations.

Mantegna for Twopence

THE English twopence, or two pennies, or 2d., or "tuppence," has not a regal air. Indeed, it connotes insignificance; it is a friendly term, but when a man says, "It isn't worth 'tuppence'" he means just that.

When the first London Tube Underground Railway, that from the Bank to Shepherd's Bush, was opened it was called, with a patronizing, yet affectionate regard for its cheapness, "The Tuppenny Tube." And Robert Louis Stevenson, it will be remembered, wrote a delightful essay which he called "A Penny Plain, Tuppence Colored."

Therefore it was something of a shock to read that King George, on the advice of the Lord Chamberlain, and on the recommendation of the First Commissioner of Works, had decided to charge 2d. ("tuppence") for admission to the reorganized and redecorated Wren Orangery at Hampton Court, where the nine large tempera paintings by Andrea Mantegna, representing the "Triumph of Julius Caesar," are now displayed.

"Tuppence" to see what some consider Mantegna's greatest achievement! It hurts. Could not the Lord Chamberlain, who is accustomed to grandeur, and to living among the best, whatever it costs, have advised the King to make the charge 1s.? It is six times "tuppence," but it has an air almost of importance. Uncles have been known to give their small nephews a tip of a shilling.

It is no excuse for the Office of Works to state that the conversion of the Wren Orangery into a habitation fit for the Mantegnas costs money, and that "the cost to the Exchequer will be fully recouped in a couple of years by the fee of 2d. ("tuppence") charged to visitors." A fee of 1s. would have reimbursed the Exchequer in a couple of months. For those who want to see the Mantegnas, after their enforced retirement during the great war, would quite as soon pay 1s. as 2d. ("tuppence"), proud in their hearts that the great and austere Paduan had been thus cut off from the remotest association with the "Tuppenny Tube."

Let that pass. The glorious fact is that the world can now again look upon these glorious pictures, under conditions of lighting and presentation that do justice to their achievement.

The history of these nine works, representing "The Triumph of Julius Caesar," is long and interesting. Much delayed by other work that Mantegna had in hand, these were painted between 1484 and 1494, a commission from Francesco Gonzaga, Prince and patron of Mantua, and Isabella d'Este, who honored great painters, and also treated them with the courtly arrogance of the times.

Mantegna became supreme arbiter of all artistic questions at the court of Mantua.

The nine pictures, when finished, were hung in the castle of Mantua. It is recorded that in 1501 six of them were used as a background to the stage in the castle theater during a performance of "The Adelphi" by Terence. In 1506 they were removed to St. Sebastiano, where they remained till the beginning of the seventeenth century, when they were returned to the castle.

Those were the days when priceless treasures were sold and bought with more ease than in these times. Daniel Nys, the agent of Charles I of England, managed to buy them before the sack of Mantua. They were hung in Hampton Court, and later were "restored" by Louis Laguerre, by order of William III.

For a long time they decorated the "Long Gallery" of Hampton Court, and when that apartment was reorganized they were removed to the "Queen's Gallery," one of the state rooms built by Sir Christopher Wren for King William and Queen Mary. Through the reign of Queen Anne and part of that of George I they remained in the "Queen's Gallery," until George I removed "The Triumphs" to the "Public Dining Room." In the early sixties of last century they were rehung in the "Communication Gallery," a long corridor, where the present generation of art lovers have been accustomed to see them displayed. The "Communication Gallery" is really a long, rather wide corridor. The light from the tall facing windows fell directly upon the pictures, and it was impossible to obtain a proper coup-d'oeil of "The Triumphs," but even thus they have filled thousands of visitors with admiration for Mantegna's sense of pomp and splendor, his bold academic drawing, his intensity, and the sculptural power of his design.

During the great war, "The Triumphs" were removed to a place of safety. Now they hang, in all their splendor, in Wren's Orangery, the best lighted chamber in Hampton Court Palace. The eyes can follow the progress of the Triumph from the first picture, which shows the beginning of the procession, to the last, which represents Julius Caesar in a triumphal car. Victory is crowning him, and an attendant holds aloft a medallion labeled "Veni, vidi, vici!"

But it is the triumph of Mantegna we cherish, not the Triumph of Caesar. The modern world is disillusioned with military triumphs. It does not care 2d. ("tuppence") about them. But the triumph of Art? That is a different matter! Oh, that 2d.! Even the "Twopenny Tube" now costs double.

Editorial Notes

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN thinks that there is no alternative to the Coalition Government in Britain. Yet there are plenty of people in England who see that there are several alternatives, such as a Liberal and a Liberal-Labor Cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain has probably echoed the words of his leader, but it is well known that Mr. Lloyd George will be of the same opinion only as long as he is not compelled to find a substitute. Meantime it is difficult to see why a party coalition which was good during war time is not good for the still strenuous times of peace. The very root idea of coalition is, of course, cooperation and harmony, and the concentration of the best thinkers of the country working together for the country's good. Its alleged weakness is that it removes criticism in the shape of an official opposition. But does it? Put a Tory and a Liberal together on the same bench and see if you can get them to agree on every topic!

SIR OWEN SEAMAN, who is mainly responsible for the conduct of Mr. Punch, who made his first bow to the public on July 17, 1841, is to be congratulated not only upon the inside but upon the outside of the Anniversary Number in its summer costume. The up-to-date replica of the famous Dicky Doyle frontispiece is a bit of history. The contrast between the then and the now has never been better shown. Mr. Punch, who is a reformed character, presides over a healthy, hearty bevy of subjects while an aeroplane takes the place of the fat angel playing the trombone. Toby, faithful as ever, has succumbed to the charms of his master's panama hat. He has lost his distressed look, and finds that the cornucopia has brought out plenty of good things during the past eighty years in spite of anything that anybody can say.

AN AMERICAN writer in a British periodical, Jessie Haver Butler, quotes newspaper articles to show that the hotel industry in the United States has not suffered by the coming of prohibition, but that it has been placed on a sounder and more reputable basis. The Butler article should be welcome in England, where accurate statements as to the effect of prohibition in America are most necessary. Casual visitors to America from British shores have taken back the most diverse accounts as to the effect of going dry, and the public has been too ready to accept sweeping statements. Prohibition has curtailed liberty only to bring about a greater freedom. "When men don't drink, they think."

TIME devoted in schools to the study of the taxation problem, as proposed by Lewis B. Avery, assistant superintendent of the San Francisco schools, may easily be well spent. Such education should lay the foundation for a better understanding of this complex question which concerns every one, and undoubtedly eventually will contribute to a satisfactory solution of it. If the whole subject is studied the pupils will learn, for one thing, that wars now take most of the money raised by taxation, and, once that fact is generally appreciated, concerted action to reduce the tax burden, and to put public funds to more profitable use, will surely be made easier than it is today.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS and the Tar Baby are as popular in London as in the States, and Mabel Dearmer, as an interpreter, is delightful. In what has been called the most beautifully appointed theater in England, that is to say England's most popular park, the story of Brer Rabbit has been given. The music took one to old Virginia, and then seemed to embody the feeling of the English countryside lying dreamily in the brilliant sunshine. These out-of-door plays are what have been wanted for a long time. Children in thousands looked on with wide-open eyes, too breathless to speak; the best of story books lay before their very eyes.